THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,723—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1889.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
2-0	7-0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12	6-0
22-0	12-0		22	12-0
25-0	13-5	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palme	25	15-0
28-0	15-0		28	15-0
34-0	18-0	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitt	34	18-0
38-0	20-0		38	20-0

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Claret are the largest, and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NOTICE.

COMMENCING with the s. s. GANGES, leaving on 20th September, the Launch to convey Passengers to the ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS, will leave the APOLLO BUNDER at 3 p.m. on day of sailing.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
BL GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	30th Sept.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th ,,
BL ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	4th Oct.
ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	11th ,,
BL CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th ,,
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	J Orman	1st Nov.
† ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	8th ,,
BL PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	15th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	22nd ,,
BL OCEANA	6500	1500	P. S. Tomlin	29th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	6th Dec.
BL COROMANDEL	4500	800	L. Reeves	13th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	20th ,,
BL KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	27th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	12th Sept.
MALWA	2970	500	G. W. H. Browne	26th Sept.
COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	10th Oct.
KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	W. Atkinson	24th ,,
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Nov.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd September 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.
DOMENICO BALDUINO.	5,000	800	20th Oct.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Nov.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th October 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 11, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Nicolich	4,200	600	5th Oct.
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4,200	600	5th Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 23rd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	E. Perini	3,000	550	14th Oct.

Calling at Aden, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	E. Perini	3,800	500	11th Oct.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 11th Sept. 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
PERSIA	Hutchison	3,547	20th Sept.

THE above steamers will sail as above. Carry a Surgeon and Stewardess and have every comfort for first class passengers. All the state rooms are on the upper deck.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 28th Aug. 1889. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
EDEN HALL	R. N. Jones	3,600	400	25th Sept.

These Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of passengers at moderate rates, but carry no Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further particulars apply to

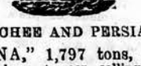
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th August, 1889.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, at 11 a.m. on 22nd September, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 18th September, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 19th September, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 3rd October.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 28th September.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S.S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 19th September.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,903 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 17th September.

The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risks in the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ld.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th September, 1889. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.
Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNSWEETENED GIN,

TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash, Rs. 22.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY. Rs. 25 per doz.

Has met with Great Approval.
Many Testimonials have been received as to its Superior Quality.
It is now supplied to a Large Number of Messes and Clubs.
The production of one of the Oldest and Largest Distilleries in the Highlands.
Has a Fine, Full, Mellow Flavour and an Agreeable Odour.
The Whisky for Connoisseurs.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES.

FROM THE CELEBRATED DISTILLERIES OF THE VINE-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

		Cash
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Matured for Medicinal use, 15 years old	per doz., Rs.	63 0
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the Celebrated "Heart-Labelled Brandy"	,, ,,	38 0
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice matured Spirit	,, ,,	34 0
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy	,, ,,	30 0

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

COTTON, WOOLS, ANTISEPTIC DRESSINGS, etc.

			Rs.	a.
WOOL	Plain carded, medicinal	per lb.	2	8
Do.	Alembroth	do.	3	0
Do.	Boric	do.	3	0
Do.	Carbolized	do.	3	8
Do.	Hydronaphthol	do.	4	0
Do.	Iodised	in 4 oz. bottles	2	4
Do.	Iodoform	per lb.	6	0
Do.	Salicylic	do.	3	8
TOW	Finest Surgeons	do.	1	0
Do.	Carbolized	do.	1	12
GAUGE,	Alembroth	boxes containing 6 yards	1	4
Do.	Boric	do. do.	1	8
Do.	Carbolized	do. do.	1	4
Do.	Eucalyptus	do. do.	2	0
Do.	Iodoform	do. do.	3	0
Do.	Sublimate	do. do.	1	8
Do.	Thymol	do. do.	1	12
LINT	Best Flax tearable	per lb.	2	8
Do.	Alembroth	do.	3	8
Do.	Boric	do.	3	0
Do.	Carbolized	do.	3	0
Do.	Hydronaphthol	do.	4	8
Do.	Marine	do.	1	12

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.
Fort & Byculla, Camp & City,
AND
BOMBAY. POONA.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stands, &c.

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTIONS OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHERRIES AND PORTS.

SHERRIES.

(GONZALEZ, BYAS'S & CO.'S)

Our Sherries are selected and matured on the spot and shipped by the well-known firm of Gonzalez, Byass & Co., who have obtained a world-wide reputation for the high character and superior quality of their Wines.

The following have been selected by TREACHER & Co. as especially suited to the taste and requirements of residents in India. The Company's large importations enable them to quote lower prices than customary for such high class Wines.

	CASH. Per dozen. Rs. a.
YELLOW SEAL.—A light Spanish Wine of fair quality	17 0
EXTRA DRY PALE.—A light, natural, unblended Wine	21 0
PALE DINNER.—An excellent Wine for general use	24 0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good, genuine, Dinner Wine	27 0
OLD DRY.—Very superior, soft and dry	29 0
GOLDEN.—A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine	30 0
MANZANILLA.—Very dry and pale	31 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.—Very old and choice	40 0

PORTS.

(SANDEMAN'S.)

TREACHER & Co. have given much attention to the selection of these Wines, which are shipped direct by the celebrated firm of Sandeman and Co., a sufficient indication of their very superior quality. Invalids and others suffering from the exhausting effect of the climate will find in these Wines excellent recuperating properties.

	Quarts. Rs. a.	Pints. Rs. a.
SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—This, our well-known "Invalid's Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the medical profession, is a superior dessert wine; tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character	35 0	19 0
FINE OLD PORT.—Of good body and flavour; it is a wholesome, nutritious wine, thoroughly matured previous to being bottled	28 0	15 0
OLD PORT.—A rich and fruity wine, of moderate price	20 0	...

Our present holdings of both Sherries and Ports are exceptionally good, and will bear favourable comparison with wines at a much higher price.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld..

WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO. LD.

CIVIL AND MILITARY BOOT-MAKERS.

	Rs.	a.	
Ladies, Real Russia, Oxford Shoes, 1st quality	11	8	per pair.
,, ,, ,, Court Shoes, ,,	8	0	,,
,, Glace, Kid Oxford Shoes, ,,	12	8	,,
,, ,, Court ,, ,,	7	8	,,
,, ,, ,, ,, Jet beaded toes, 1st quality	9	0	,,
,, Brown Calf Oxford, Shoes	10	8	,,
,, ,, Court ,,	6	8	,,
,, Tan Sued Court Shoes	6	8	,,
,, Slate ,, ,,	6	8	,,
,, Tuscan ,, ,,	6	8	,,
,, Satin Court Shoes, White, Cream, Blue, Pink, Brown and Black ... from	9	0	,,
,, ,, ,, beaded Toes ... from Rs.	10-8 to 11	8	,,
Children's Black Morrocco Oxford Shoes soft and durable ... from Rs.	4-8 to 7	0	,,
Children's Tan Strap Shoes ... from Rs.	2-8 to 4	8	,,

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

IT IS generally admitted that the climate of India is trying to all constitutions and we have much pleasure in calling attention to one of the simplest, yet most effectual, preparations yet dispensed. He refer to

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.

THIS preparation has been before the public for many years and has steadily gained in popular favour. These Bitters contain a suitable quantity of Quinine in each dose, combined with the active principles of other well-known medicinal plants, viz., Gentian, Lavender, Burdock, Sarsaparilla, Saffron, and Dandelion, mixed scientifically and in happy proportions, thereby forming a Tonic Bitter *positively unequalled*.

The QUININE are not recommended to cure "all ills that flesh is heir to," but they are strongly recommended as a bracing, invigorating, and agreeable "pick-me-up."

The QUININE BITTERS give tone.

QUININE BITTERS strengthen the system.

QUININE BITTERS improve the appetite and make a man feel that he has nerves of steel.

QUININE BITTERS give new heart and "go" to all who have lost strength and spirit through long illness, such as fevers or constant residence in hot countries.

QUININE BITTERS revive the spirits, and as such are recommended to people who wish to avoid or abstain from intoxicants.

QUININE BITTERS steady the nerves, as patients who have suffered from sleeplessness arising from over-exertion and anxiety frequently testify.

QUININE BITTERS reduce the temperature, and consequently reduce thirst, and are a specific against fevers.

QUININE BITTERS are purely vegetable, and are suitable to all ages, from the infant to the adult, and are peculiarly adapted to delicate females.

Ladies compelled to live in hot climates like India cannot readily conceive the benefits derivable from this preparation.

The great secret of the success of GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS is that many people who dare not take *Quinine* can take it in its present combination with other medicinal plants without producing headache or other unpleasantness.

QUININE BITTERS are confidently recommended to Clergymen, Officers, Civil Servants, Lawyers, Merchants, and Professional Men generally who have to devote themselves to Study and Brain Work. To Clerks, Shop Assistants, Sempstresses, and all who Work Long Hours in Close Rooms.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE FIELD,
TO THE SAILORS OF THE DEEP,
TO THE SHEPHERDS OF THE BUSH,
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THEM;
They give
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK,
HEALTH TO THE SICK,
and
ENJOYMENT IN LIFE TO ALL.

"QUININE BITTERS"—NOTHING MORE.

Once upon a midnight dreary, ill in bed quite weak and weary,
With sleeplessness, lone spirits, and indigestion sore;
While I strove in vain at napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping—rapping at my chamber door!
"It's Doctor Draughts, I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door."
'T was the Doctor, nothing more.

Oh! distinctly I remember; it was in the bleak December,
And in every single member of my body pains I bore;
Eagerly I wished the morrow—vainly had I sought to borrow
From drugs surcease of sorrow—sorrow for my pains, galore:
And I asked if I should ever be as healthy as before:
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"

"Your chest is bad, that's certain; your neuralgia's always hurting,
And your liver is so sluggish that life's to you a bore;
And your heart's so bad at beating that in vain you're sleep entreating,
While from weakness even now you perspire from every pore"—
But, Doctor, when shall I be fit to pass the threshold of my door?"
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"

Presently my soul grew stronger; hesitating then no longer:
"Nurse, send for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, implore!"
And the fact is, after tapping one bottle I was napping
In the sweet refreshing napping I had known in days of yore;
And with neuralgia, palpitation, indigestion, and bronchitis,
I was troubled never more!

Now, to all within my hearing, who are now these ailments fearing,
I will give the good advice I received myself before;
See that Evans' stamp's unbroken, and the bottle bears the token
Of "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS," so well known and praised of yore.
Merely this, and nothing more.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

WE are particularly anxious to caution the public against the attempts of some members of the trade to pass substitutes or even counterfeits of our preparation. Ask plainly for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, and see that the name GWILYM EVANS is on label, capsule, and bottle. Every bottle sent out of the laboratory is prepared according to his recipe and under his direct management. Sold in bottles at Re. 1 and Rs. 2 by all chemists and native dealers in patent medicines.

N.B.—Every bottle is capsuled and each capsule bears the words "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS."

SPECIAL AGENTS:—
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld.; TREACHER & Co., Ld., PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.; THOMSON & TAYLOR.
Messrs. HEERALAL MOOLJEE, HURJEE MOOLJEE F. S. MADON, J. BROTHERS (Market.)

Any persons desiring to see a list of *bona fide* testimonials will receive copy on application to any of the Chemists and Druggists in Bombay.

Reference for the above can be made to
MR. NARSILAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA,
No. 7, 3rd BHOIWADA, BOMBAY.
Or QUININE BITTERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, Llnally, S. Wales.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1889, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street, Bloomsbury London.

USEFUL SILVER WATCHES.

THESE Watches can be recommended to those who do not wish to spend a large sum and still require a reliable timekeeper.

Silver hunting key-winding high class cylinder movement	Rs.	25	
Do.	crystal face keyless, high class cylinder movement, bold figures on dial with stout hands, so that the time can be seen in a faint light	,,	30
Do.	hunting key-winding lever watch, strong lever movement, serviceable	,,	35
Do.	hunting keyless lever, stout case, medium size	,,	35
Do.	double crystal keyless lever, very strong works, a good railway watch	,,	35
Do.	hunting key-winding lever, chased or engine-turned case, medium size	,,	40
Do.	half-hunting keyless lever, half-cut balance with screws	,,	45
Do.	crystal face keyless lever with gilt winding knob, plain case, half-cut balance with screws—very convenient size	,,	45
Do.	crystal face keyless lever "Campaign," so called, as they are made to withstand the roughest use. Gold winding knob, strong lever escapement, strong ratchet and click spring. A sound article at a moderate price	,,	50
Do.	do. do. hunting	,,	65
Do.	do. do. ¾-hunting	,,	60
Do.	half-hunting keyless lever watch, compensation balance, fully jewelled ¾-plate	,,	60
Do.	hunting key-winding English lever watch, capped, gold balance	,,	75
Do.	crystal face keyless lever, gold winding knob and gold hinge, compensation balance, ¾-plate, bold figures and hands, strong railway case	,,	85

A large stock of Calender, Repeater, Chronograph, and other complicated Silver Watches.

New Catalogue of Watches on application.

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THE NEW BROWNS, FELT HATS.
"CUBA & NUTRIA" *WEIGHT—4 OZ. ONLY.* RS. 9-4.
SUITS ALL. FELT HATS.

HOAR & CO., {HATTERS,} BOMBAY.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary, the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.

OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS.
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE Re.1-8 postage, anna

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Albert Building, Bomba Managing Director.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE ANCIENT MARINER

will be performed at an AFTERNOON CONCERT in the TOWN HALL on TUESDAY, 8th October 1889, at 6 p.m.
ADMISSION 1 RUPEE.

C. M. MOBERLY,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 12th Sept. 1889.

THE MACIVOR LINE S. S. "EUROPA" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW, *viz* KURRACHEE, with a General Cargo and is DISCHARGING in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Bombay, Sept. 14, 1889. Agents.

CHUBB'S NEW PATENT SAFE. Most secure against Fire and Thieves. Size 31 × 24 × 22. Fitted with Three Drawers and one Cupboard. Each fitted with Spring Lock to shut and two Distinct Keys, but one MASTER KEY FITTED IN a GOLD RING will OPEN to ALL.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

WANTED.

A COMPETENT SCHOOL MISTRESS for a new Girls' English School to be started in Surat. Salary Rs. 60 per mensem, rising to Rs. 75 after qualifying in Gujrati. Applications with testimonials to be addressed to the undersigned within a fortnight.

KALABHAI SALLUBHAI, Chairman,
Municipal School Board, Surat.
Surat, 12th September 1889.

DOCKYARD CONTRACT FOR PURCHASE OF EMPTY CASKS.

TENDERS for the contract, which is for 12 months, will be received by the undersigned at 1 p.m. gun-fire on MONDAY, the 30th instant. For particulars see *Bombay Government Gazette* dated 19th September 1889, or apply to the undersigned.

W. M. EDWARDS, Captain, I. M.,
For Director of the Indian Marine.
H. M. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 16th September 1889.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN AT NIGHT BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE is hereby given that from WEDNESDAY next, the eighteenth instant, until further notice, a Special Passenger Train will leave Bombay and Poona respectively every night at 11-0 and will arrive at Poona and in Bombay at 6-15 the following morning.

For further particulars as to times at intermediate stations, see the Special Time-bills exhibited at Stations.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the Sixteenth of September 1889.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

UNDERSIGNED INVITES SEALED TENDERS for the following buildings to be erected at the Company's Station, Ghoropri, Poona:—

3 Bungalows for Drivers.
2 Sets Servants' Quarters for ditto (6 units each).
1 Barrack for four Firemen.
1 Servants' Quarters for ditto (8 units).
1 Running Bungalow.
1 Servants' Quarters for ditto (2 units).
1 Block for 2 Clerks.
Quarters for 12 servants.
1 Latrine of 5 units

Tenders should be sent in to the Resident Engineer, S. M. Railway, Ghoropri, not later than mid-day, October 15, 1889.

Undersigned reserves the right of rejecting any or all tenders. The drawings can be seen and abstracts of quantities obtained at the office of the Undersigned.

H. E. LOCKHART,
Acting Resident Engineer,
S. M. Railway, Ghoropri.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINETEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 18, Rampart Row, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of September 1889, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited accounts for the year ending 30th June 1889 and to sanction the declaration of a dividend.
2. To elect Directors in place of Messrs. James Moore and R. Gilbert, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint auditors and fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st September 1889 to 5th October 1889, both days inclusive, during which period the books of the Company will be open for the inspection of shareholders.

At the conclusion of the business of the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders will be held for the purpose of fixing the remuneration of the Directors, under clause 95 of the Articles of Association.

By order of the Directors,
A. W. CAMPBELL,
Chief Agent.
Bombay, 16th September 1889.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

---

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
" COOPER, MADON and Co.,
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

CIVIL SURGEONS AND DISPENSARIES.

PURE COLD-DRAWN MEDICINAL CASTOR OIL in quart bottles, any quantity available.

Price per doz. ..... Rs. 6.
Burning Castor Oil, per maund ..... Rs. 12.
Apply to
SUPERINTENDENT, CENTRAL PRISON, Allahabad.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1889.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

NOTICES.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED ON MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 16th and 17th instant (these being public holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881).

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that I shall NOT be RESPONSIBLE for any debt or debts that have been or may hereafter be contracted by my son, Mr. E. H. ISAACS, as he is of age.

R. H. S. ISAACS.
Bombay, 14th Sept. 1889.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 23rd instant, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Board,
H. CHALMER,
Manager.
Bombay, 13th Sept., 1889.

NOTICE.

MR. R. H. S. ISAACS has been AUTHORIZED to SIGN our Firm from this date.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.
Bombay, 12th Sept. 1889.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.
Bombay, 1st June 1889.

POONA GYMKHANA CLUB.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a Single and Double CHALLENGE LAWN-TENNIS TOURNAMENT OPEN to MEMBERS of any Gymkhana, Regiment, or Club.

Entries Rs. 5 each. Entries to close September 17th Play begins September 19th. Winners to receive a memento as well as to hold Challenge Cups for one year. Entries to be addressed to Lawn-Tennis Secretary.

H. CLOWES,
Hon. Secretary for Lawn-Tennis.
Poona, 13th September 1889.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of GUNNIES (HESSIANS) and LABOUR for the following Factories of the Company during the coming cotton season:—

Broach, Pallej, Randere, Sumnee, Khangaum, Sheagaum, Oomrawutee, Karanja, Julgaum, Agra, Etawah, Kosi, Delhi, Bhilwara, and Kosirl.

These requirements may be tendered for separately or together.

Full particulars as to Quality, Weights, Widths, &c., of Hessians can be obtained at the office of the Company.

Tenders will be received up to the 15th October.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Tenders for Gunnies will not be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs 500.

By order of the Directors,
A. M. CAMPBELL,
Chief Agent.
Bombay, Rampart Row, 11th September 1889.

AUCTION SALE OF BEST POLO PONIES AND CARRIAGE HORSES.

HAJEE KHAJAMEAH AND Co., late HAJEE CURREEM and Co., have been favored with instructions to sell by Public Auction to the highest bidder, on FRIDAY, the 20th Sept. 1889, at 11 o'clock a. m. the best Polo Ponies and Carriage Horses belonging to His Excellency Nawab Vicar-ool-Oomra, Bahadoor, on account of the Polo Team having been given up.

The sale will take place at their Auction Rooms.

Detailed catalogues will be issued.

HAJEE KHAJAMEAH & Co.,
Late Hajee Curreem and Co.,
Auctioneers,
Secunderabad, Deccan.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAKWOOD BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the following TEAKWOOD BOARDS, viz:—

50 tons 3" by 4 or 4½" by 28 feet long and upwards.
50 tons 5" by 4 or 4½" by 26 feet long and upwards.

Tenders must be made upon the Company's form, sealed and superscribed:—"Tender for Teakwood Boards" and delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (Gunfire) WEDNESDAY, 25th September, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 or the Tender will not be received.

Specification and forms of Tender can be obtained from the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 30th August 1889.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HARDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the MYRABOLAN or Harda collection of the Forests for 1889-90. The estimated quantity for the season is as follows:—

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.

Khanapur Taluka	3,500
Belgaum do.	1,700

Total 5,200 Khandis of 560 lbs. each.

KANARA COLLECTORATE.

N. D. of Kanara	2,100
S. D. of Kanara	2,100
C. D. of Kanara	300

Total 4,500 Khandis of 560 lbs. each.

Tenders to be written in ENGLISH should reach the Undersigned by the 10th October 1889 at latest.

For farther particulars apply to the Undersigned

J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, S. C.
Belgaum, 7th September 1889

INDIAN SQUARE.

THE INDIAN SQUARE is a Grand Sympathetic Square Pianoforte bearing our name, manufactured by an eminent German Firm, Full Compass Solid Metal Frame, Mahogany or Ebonized Case, new Check Repeater Action, Brass-bound at the four outer corners. Very full-toned and powerful. Cash Rs. 700.

Twelve Monthly Hire Payments of Rs. 65 each.
Twenty-four Monthly Hire Payments of Rs. 34-8 each.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FANCY STATIONERY.

The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

		Rs.	a.
Canvas Note and Envelopes, A quality	per packet	1	4
" " " B "	"	1	0
Calico Note and Envelopes	"	0	12
Brown Holland Note and Envelopes	"	0	12
Do. do. Grey Calico	"	1	4
Do. do. Correspondence Cards		0	12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards		0	12
Floral Note and Envelopes	per packet	0	12
Botanic Note and Envelopes	"	0	12
Autumn Leaves		0	12
Ivy Correspondence		1	8
Swallow		1	0
"Just a few Words" Correspondence		0	12
Assorted		0	12
Primrose, Bouquet	per packet	0	12
Times Correspondence	"	0	12
Royal Nursery Correspondence	"	0	12
4 O'Clock Correspondence	"	0	12
Cinderella		0	12
Canvas Shell		0	12
Coin and Frog, assorted		0	12
Parcel Post Cabinet	each	2	4
Revolving Cabinet	"	5	0
Fascination Cabinet	"	6	0
Saratoga Cabinet		3	0
Three Volume Cabinet		4	0
C-24 Cabinet	each	3	0
British Lion and Note and Envelopes	per packet	0	12
Old Saxon Correspondence	"	0	12
Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence		0	12
Imperial Linen Bank Note	per packet	0	12
Athole and Warwick's Note and Envelopes		0	12
Extra Fine Vellum Far and Sil Society, assorted		0	12

RINGS.

Snake Ring, made of solid Gold, 2, 3, or 4 coils, Rs. 25 to Rs. 70.
Do. do. do. set with one or more gems, Rs. 65 to Rs. 600

SIGNET RINGS.

Gentlemen's Gold Signet Rings, set with red or white Cornelian, Onyx, Bloodstone, in round, oval, or shield shapes; also in massive solid gold, Rs. 25 to Rs. 65.

N.B.—Having secured the services of an able stone-cutter, a want long felt in Bombay, we are now in a position to execute Coats-of-Arms, Crest, Monograms, Mottoes, Masonic or other devices, on Stone or Gold, in best style.

GUARD OR KEEPER RINGS.

All Gold, engraved or chased, in a variety of designs, Rs. 12 to Rs. 28.

All Gold Motto Rings, "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "Mizpah," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," etc., Rs. 18 to Rs. 35.

Wedding Rings of Guinea Gold, according to thickness, Rs. 12 to Rs. 30.

LADIES' FANCY RINGS.

A large collection of Ladies' Gold Rings of a cheaper description, set with Turquoise, Pearls, Diamonds, Corals, Sapphires, Rubies, Amethyst, etc., Rs. 15 to Rs. 70.

ESTIMATES AND CATALOGUES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION FREE BY POST.

BOMBAY. 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite the Clock Tower, {MARCKS & CO., LD.,} POONA. Staff Lines, Opposite Napier Hotel.

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.
Important to Invalids!

H. & T. KIRBY & CO.'S PREPARATIONS possess the vitalizing and energizing properties of this Drug in a state of great activity. The Phosphorus being retained in them unoxidised, it is quickly assimilated and, if taken daily with food, supplies the brain and spinal cord with its proper Pabulum.

In this form it is powerfully remedial, effecting cures in apparently hopeless cases, after all other medicines had failed, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess, Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 10s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.
Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

AGENTS:—CALCUTTA—Naylor, Son, Grimes & Co.; BOMBAY and POONA—Treacher & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—Cooper, Madon & Co., Limited; ALAHABAD—Lyell & Co.; MADRAS—E. W. Smith & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR SEPTEMBER 1889.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
NEW MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, RS. 5.

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Who suffer from NERVUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

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PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
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EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem	(*a*)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4 "	(*b*)	If premiums are limited to 20 years;* or
Rs. 41-8-0 "	(*c*)	If premiums are limited to 15 years;* or
Rs. 45-13-4 "	(*d*)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.*

*AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium secures a proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

Note.—It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature early in life. By delay the rate of subscription increases; Death may occur before the Provision is effected, or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

Bombay Branch: GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary,
Standard Buildings, Hornby Row. Standard Life Office.

N.B.—The Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

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POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
1825	£988,156
1886	£955,039

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NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	8	1	1881	£4,673,299	5	1
1876	£3,492,950	1	4	1886	£5,672 040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

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ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of 18 what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name
Address
Occupation
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
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or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be acredit to 40, 45'55, or 60.

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FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

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Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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RESERVE FUND	$4,300,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—38, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£3,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£165,250
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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

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For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 62 0	" 64 0
Max Sutaine's Extra Dry	" 56 0	" 58 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE, Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	" "
Niersteiner	" 19 0	" "
Leibfrauenmilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" "
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" "
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
Johanisberger	" 35 0	" "
CLARETS.		
From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs.	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0	" "
Medoc	" 16 8	" "
Les Canons	" 15 0	" 18 0
Chateau Grande Lebrun	" 18 0	" "
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	" "
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	" 21 0	" "
Chateau La Rose	" 28 0	" "
From MUNZER & FILS.		
Haut Canon	" 15 0	" "
Margaux Medoc	" 19 0	" "
From HENRY DAUSSE, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien	qts. Rs. 15 0	" "
Margaux	" 20 0	" "
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlovitz	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
From Jos. DIETZL, BUDAPEST.		
Carlovitz	qts. 13 0	" "
"	" 13 0	" "
Szamordin	" 21 0	" "
Ofner	" 21 0	" "
From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
" Red Bar	" 12 0	" 14 0
Chateu Larose	" 20 0	" 22 0
Chateau Mouton	" 32 0	" 34 0
Haut Sauterne	" 29 0	" 31 0
BRANDY.		
E Sime & Co.'s	Rs. 19 0	" "
P Scitheau and Fils Brandy	" 23 0	" "
F Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	" 24 0	" "
A Doignon Fils & Co	" 28 0	" "
Cognac, gold labels, blue capsules	" 30 0	" "
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 35 0	" "
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy	" 37 0	" "
BURGUNDY		
From FORTIER PICARD, SEUR, BEAUNE.		
Macon (Old)	Rs. 23 0	" "
Moulin-a-Vent	" 23 0	" "
WHISKY.		
Cairn Dhu Blend Whisky	Rs. 18 0	" "
Thistle Blend Whisky *	" 24 8	" "
"	" 22 8

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Parsee New Year's Day.
Cricket, Gymkhana *vs.* Parsees.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—Siam (s) arrived yesterday from Aden.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Avoca (s), for Zanzibar ; Busheer (s), Marmagao ; and King Arthur (s), Aden, Hodeida, and Jedda.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. King Arthur left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Ganges left the dock on Sunday last.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending 7th September 1889 shows an increase of Rs. 65,236 in receipts.

RAJAPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending 7th September 1889 shows an increase of Rs. 2,04,242 in receipts.

A MISSING BOY.—Cooverjee Nanabhoy reports that a Mahomedan lad who was in his service disappeared on the last day of the Mohorum festival and has not since been heard of.

LOST PROPERTY.—Luckmidass Khimjee, residing at Mandvee, reports that he lost a silver necklet, valued at Rs. 5, belonging to his child somewhere about Holi Chuckla on Saturday last.

THEFT OF CHAIRS.—Manockjee Jamsetjee Chandana, residing at Hornby Road, reports the theft of two chairs, valued at Rs. 7, from the verandah of his master's house on Saturday last.

ACCIDENT.—A European named Robert Law Johnstone was removed on Sunday last to the European General Hospital, he having sustained a fracture to his left ankle by slipping on Parel Road on Sunday last.

LOST CURRENCY NOTE.—Mr. J. W. Bedford, an assistant in Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co., reports having dropped a currency note for Rs. 100 out of his pocket on the 10th instant somewhere about the Fort.

POLO.—The game this afternoon will be after the finish of the cricket match. *White*—Capt. Capel Cure, (capt.), Capt. Tufnell, Mr. Steel and Mr. Cobbold. *Stripes*—Mr. Summer, Mr. Hume, Capt. Bishop, Mr. Graham, and Mr. Barton.

JUMPING OUT OF A WINDOW.—Khanbai, a Mohamedan woman, aged 30 years, whilst in the delirium of fever jumped out of the window of her house in Nishanpada Road a height of about 22 ft. on Saturday last, but fortunately without receiving any serious injury. She was medically attended to by her family doctor.

CLOSING OF PORTUGUESE CHURCH AT BASSEIN.—Owing to a long-standing dispute between the priest and the parishioners of the Church of N. S. de Graca at Papri in Bassien, the said church was closed by the latter after mass on Sunday. It is stated that the parishioners had referred some time ago the point in dispute for the decision of his Lordship the Bishop of Damaun, but as his lordship had failed up to this time to give his decision, the parishioners had no other alternative than to take the course they have now adopted.

SHOP-LIFTING.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday Balamia Guffoorsab who was charged by Inspector Butterfield before Mr. Hamilton, with stealing a pair of boots valued at Rs. 1-4, the property of Noor Mahomed Hajee Fazal from his shoo-shop on the Bhendy Bazaar Road, yesterday morning. The accused it appears was observed by a policeman to enter the shop, help himself to a pair of boots conceal them under his clothes and walk off with it. Balamia on pleading guilty to the charge was convicted and sentenced to ten days' rigorous imprisonment.

A CASE OF KIDNAPPING.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, Hurry Soonderjee was charged by Inspector Wilson, before Mr. Hamilton, with kidnapping a Hindu girl named Tuckee, aged 12 years. It appears upon a previous arrangement between the little girl and the accused, who was a tenant in her father's house at Cavel, she left her father's house in company with a man named Vishnoo, a companion of the accused, and went with him by railway from the Churney Road Station to Parel ; whence she was taken to a chawl to the accused, with whom she remained for three days. The girl handed over her gold beads, valued at Rs. 60, to the accused, who pledged it to a Marwarre at Mogbhat for Rs. 45. The charge being clearly proved against the accused. His Worship convicted Hurry Soonderjee and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULT.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court a Mahomedan named Abdool Khair was charged by Inspector Butterfield before Mr. Hamilton, with assaulting Mahomed Abdool Rahimon on Sunday night last with a stick. The complainant, it appears, at about half past 8 o'clock on Sunday night, in company with two of his friends, were at a toddy shop at Emaumwada, when the accused came to the shop and demanded some of the toddy. The complainant declined to comply with his request, when accused left the shop, returning shortly armed with a bamboo stick, with which he assaulted the complainant inflicting several blows on his head and other parts of his body. Complainant fell down insensible, and on the alarm being raised, the police came up and arrested the accused ; and finding the complainant in an helpless condition, removed him to the J. J. Hospital, where he was attended to Abdool Khair was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

POONA TANDEM MEET.—On Saturday evening the Poona Tandem Club met at the Ghunesh Khind railway crossing at 4-30. It was one of the largest gatherings we have had this season. At a quarter to 5, when all the teams had been marshalled, they were started off in the following order :—Captain Holland leading with the R. H. A. four-in-hand, with Mrs. Westmacott on the box-seat. Tandems—Mr. Kennard with Mrs. Harrison, Dr. Bull and Mrs. Stevenson, Mr. Warden and Mrs. Budgen, Mr. England and Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Dyson and Mrs. Norman Stewart, Mrs. Hay and "Tu'punce," Capt Rose and Mrs. Davis, Mr. Corbyn and Mrs. Daniel, Capt Hanwell and Mrs. Foster, Dr. Burness and Mrs. Forde, Mr. Edwards and Mrs. Lindsey, Mr. Lawford and Major Guion, Major Paull and Mrs. Parker-Jarvis, Mr. Baker and the Misses Mule Coaches Colonel—Stevens with Mrs. Hirts, Mr. Stockinger, Major Hepburne, the Nawab Afsur Jung, A. D. C. to H. H. the Nizam, with Sir Thomas Baker and Colonel Becher. The road taken was past the Government House Lodge, round by the Body-guard stables, and finished up at the Botanica Garden, where the officers R. A. were "at home" to receive the members of the Tandem Club.—*Poona Observer.*

RAINFALL ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE following is the return of rainfall registered at the undermentioned stations at 6 a.m. on the 14th September 1889 :—

	Ghadechi.	Songad.	Dhola.	Chuda.	Chital.	Jetpur.
	In.ct.	In.ct.	In.ct.	In.ct.	In.ct.	In.ct.
Previously reported	23 54	21	3 30	49 20	11 21	66 21 79
On 14th Sept.	0 3	...	1 57	...	0 64	0 65
Total up to date	23 57	21	3 32	6 20	11 22	30 22 44

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 15th September, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., *and* 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·659
Temperature of the Air	83·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·3
Dew Point	78·5
Relative humidity of Air	·847
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	6·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m., next day)	88·6
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	79·5
General Directions of Wind.*	..NNW, S, ESE, WNW, E.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	·183
Fall of Rain	0·11
Total fall during month	1·01
,, year	62·34
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 16th Sept.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHES, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice JARDINE and Mr. Justice CANDY.)

EXTORTION BY A VILLAGE ACCOUNTANT.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* DYALJEE HIRABHAI.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Dyaram Gidumal, Joint Sessions Judge of Broach, who in May last convicted theaccused, a village accountant, of extortion and criminal misappropriation, and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, or in default to suffer further rigorous imprisonment for three months. Mr. Gokaldas Parakh appeared for the accused and Mr. Shantaram Narayen, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

It appeared that the accused extorted from a woman named Dahi on the 16th April last for a stall occupied by her in the market Rs. 12-8 in respect of an alleged fine, well knowing that it was not due ; that Dahi was deceived, and put in fear of an injury before she paid the fine ; that she was dishonestly induced to pay it ; and that it was dishonestly misappropriated by the accused. He was convicted of extortion and criminal misappropriation, and sentenced as mentioned above.

Mr. Justice Jardine in giving judgment on the appeal said :—The Joint Sessions Judge, differing from the assessors, found that the accused, who was then talati or village accountant of Palej, did, by means of threats and false pretences, levy as a Government demand the sum of Rs. 12-8 from an old woman who sold parched grain and sweets in a booth at Palej. After hearing Mr. Gokaldas for the accused, we see no reason to differ from this finding. It has been urged that the sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 50 is severe. We cannot say that it is excessive, as it appears that the extortion was committed in the boldest manner, the ugratdar and the havildar and many villagers being present, and that the accused misappropriated the money without crediting it in the Government books. The conviction and sentence are confirmed and the appeal is dismissed.

MURDER OF A WIFE.

AT the High Court yesterday Mr. Justice Jardine and Mr. Justice Candy disposed of an appeal in the case of Imperatrix *vs.* Avashsa Kuvaria, the accused, who was convicted last month by Mr. E. H. Moscardi, Acting Session Judge of Khandeish, of the murder of his wife and was sentenced to be hanged. Mr. Sheoshanker Govindram, appointed by the Registrar, appeared for the accused, and Mr. Shantaram, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

The accused was charged with having committed murder by causing the death of his wife Pandu by striking her forcibly on her forehead with stones with the intention of causing her death. It appeared the accused had four children by his wife, the deceased. They did not pull on well, and accused always beat the deceased and treated her very cruelly. The deceased went to her mother and told her all her grievances. It was then settled that deceased's uncle should after some days go to accused's village and bring the deceased, who meanwhile returned to her husband's house to his own village. He did so when the accused was absent from home. He brought the deceased, her four children, and two bullocks, one cow, and a calf to Kalamba, the deceased's village. The accused on return found his house empty, and on going to Kalamba, requested his wife to return to him. She refused. He asked for the return of the bullocks, which was also refused. The accused then returned to his own village. One day when the deceased was going to the bazar with some seeds in a small basket the accused encountered her in the way and committed the murder. The deceased's son, on hearing of it, ran to the spot of the murder and saw his mother lying down, and the deceased, who was standing by her side, was striking her with stones. Much blood was flowing from the wounds. Other witnesses had also seen the accused striking the deceased with stones. The accused after the murder got to the top of a tamarind tree, and when the police came to arrest him, he wanted to throw himself down, but was prevailed upon to come down safely. When he came down blood stains were seen on his thigh, waist, and fingers.

Their lordships saw no reason to interfere in the case, and the conviction and sentence of death were confirmed.

REVENGE AND MURDER.

YESTERDAY at the Bombay High Court, Mr. Justice Jardine and Mr. Justice Candy considered an appeal in the case of Imperatrix *vs.* Kumia Rama, the accused in which was sentenced to death last month by Mr. J. W. Walker, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, for the murder of a woman named Lakshmi. Mr. Ballajee A. Bhagvat, appointed by the Registrar, appeared for the accused, and Mr. Shantaram Narayen, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

It appeared that the accused was a koli of a village in the Akola Taluka, while the deceased was a Chamar girl, about sixteen years of age, and lived with her mother in another hamlet of the village. On the 5th June last the deceased's body was found near a pool of water with the head severed from the body. The medical evidence showed that death was caused by the cutting off of the head, and that the deceased was with child. Two days previously, when the koli caste had assembled, the deceased went and told the caste that she was pregnant by the accused. The caste thereupon refused to allow the accused to join in a caste dinner, saying it would investigate the question of the accused being polluted by his intimacy with the deceased, who was a low-caste woman. On the 5th June the deceased had gone out herding cattle with another girl named Gopi. At midday they separated, and the deceased went with her cattle to the pool of water, where her body was found, while Gopi went to another pool. Deceased's cattle returned home without her in the evening, and her mother then searched for her and gave information to the police. Late that evening the accused was taken before the police patel, to whom he made a statement, and took the patel and others to the pool of water and pointed out the deceased's corpse to them. The case against the accused was confirmed by his confession made before a second-class Magistrate. He then said that as he had been falsely denounced to the caste by the deceased he watched his opportunity to have revenge upon her and to kill her, that he followed her to the pool of water, and cut off her head. There were found marks of blood on the accused's clothing. The fact seemed to be that the other kolis resented the intimacy of the accused with an outcaste woman like the deceased as polluting both him and the caste if he were allowed to remain a member of it. The Sessions Judge considered that the charge was clearly proved. He was satisfied that the expulsion of the accused from the caste dinner rankled in his mind, that he then determined to murder the girl, and carried out his revenge when he found her alone near the pool of water and far from any help. He probably thought that the girl might prove troublesome to him, and that the caste would not proceed further when she was removed. He washed the billhook in the pool to remove the evidence against him. He was convicted and sentenced to death.

Their Lordships, looking to all the circumstances of the case, upheld the conviction, but commuted the sentence of death to one of transportation for life.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(SEPTEMBER 15.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted.

Madras-Penang Cable interrupted. Elephant Point-Penang section right.

Cable between Java and Sumatra interrupted. Telegrams to and from Sumatra will be carried by steamer leaving Anjer daily.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p m. of the 16th Sept. 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	16	5	44	...	31
Suez	16	6	38	...	40

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 16th Sept. 1889.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	3·40	...	3
,, Kurrachee ...	...	12	...	1
,, Madras...	...	39	...	1

THE MAHUNT OF TIRUPATI'S CASE.

DISCOVERY OF THE BURIED VESSELS.

THE *Madras Mail* writes :—When the application was made to the High Court to revise the Magistrate's order directing an excavation for the discovery and production of the brass or copper vessels said to be buried beneath the dvajastumbam or sacred flagstaff in the Hill Temple at Tirupati, several affidavits were filed on behalf of the Mahunt, including one by an architect of 16 years' standing, and another by an Engineer of 22 years' experience, in which the difficulty of the undertaking was pointed out. It was said that the work would take a long time, and that it would cost a very large sum of money. Despite those statements, Mr. W. E. Borham, Mechanical Engineer of Madras, has successfully performed the work in about 32 working hours, the actual cost of the whole thing being only a few hundreds of rupees. Mr. Borham originally intended making the excavation on the northern side of the flagstaff not as a mere whim, but because he considered it advisable to have the foundations of the pillars of the muntapum in the centre of which the flagstaff stands as a support to the work, and to more readily permit of measures being adopted to keep out the water which it was thought would percolate through the subsoil from the large tank, which is situated but a few yards away from the temple on its northern side. In deference, however, to the wishes of the Magistrate, who thought it well to follow Mr. Pogson's statement on that point, Mr. Borham made the excavation on the western side. As he was not permitted to enter the temple, he being a European, he could see nothing of the excavation from where he stood, viz., at the entrance of the temple, so that he had to depend entirely upon his workmen carrying out his instructions.

Operations commenced at 4 p. m. last Monday, a body of policemen keeping the place clear. Several large slabs of granite contiguous with the brick and mortar basement of the flagstaff on the western side were removed, and the earth was excavated to a depth of four feet by 6 o'clock when the work for the day ceased. So far there was absolutely no difficulty in the way. The next morning, Tuesday, work was resumed at 8 o'clock, and by 10-20 a. m. a depth of 7 feet 6 inches had been attained. Here, the water began to shew itself, and precautionary measures had to be taken to prevent any inrush of water which was calculated to damage the foundations of the building. Boards and planks were prepared for bracing up the sides of the cavity. The sinking operations were suspended until the boards were well fixed in. By the time this was accomplished about three feet of water had collected in the cavity, and the pump—a double—acting contractor's pump with a two and a half inch suction bore—had to be brought into requisition. The water was pumped out in a few minutes, and the men continued to go on sinking. By 6 p.m. that day they had reached a depth of 10 feet 3 inches, the pump being kept working the whole time, discharging about 500 gallons an hour. The work was stoped at 6 p. m., the Engineer in charge giving instructions that the pump was to be kept going the whole night to prevent any accumulation of water. The Tahsildar and the native Police Inspectors then had planks put over the month of the cavity, and sealed it in the presence of the temple authorities, a hole being made in one of the planks to admit of the suction hose of the pump being passed through.

On Wednesday morning operations were resumed at 7-45 a. m., and as the earth adjoining the concrete foundation of the flagstaff had fallen away during the night, the exact contour of the foundation was clearly visible. This was found to be in the shape of inverted pyramidical steps, the base of which was on a level with the surface of the ground. This narrowed down step by step until it reached the exact dimensions of the large granite slab into which the bottom end of the flagstaff was said to be fitted. The order was then given to shore up each of those steps, and also to block up the Northern and Southern sides of the aperture in the roof of the muntapam through which the flagstaff penetrated. "Chops" were placed on both sides of that aperture, which completely wedged in the flagstaff, and held it firmly. This was done to keep the flagstaff firm in case of any slip below. This occupied the whole day, and before ceasing work Mr. Borham deemed it necessary to have a temporary shoring placed all around the sides of the excavations for the night. The mouth of the cavity was sealed every night. On Thursday morning it was found that these temporary props had been forced away by the pressure of the earth, accelerated, no doubt, by the quantity of water which had percolated through. To clear this away took some time, and the actual work of excavation could not be proceeded with until about 2 p.m., by which time a pucka caisson or box-shaped enclosure with planks fixed up against the four walls had been completed. The work proceeded rapidly, and a depth of 14 feet had been reached before dark. On Friday morning the operations were resumed at 8 o'clock, and by 10-30 a. m. the excavation had reached 15 feet 6 inches, at which depth a jack was introduced underneath the large stone slab at the bottom of the flagstaff. It having been reported to him that everything was fairly secured, Mr. Borham directed the workmen to drive three short tunnels immediately underneath the large granite slab. He directed the men to get at the two centre pots first.

This being done, the centre pots were removed, and the vacant space left was immediately filled up and rammed in as tightly as possible. The pots to the right were next removed, and their places similarly filled up. The remaining pots on the left were likewise dealt with. The first three pots were taken out at 1-30 p. m; the fourth vessel was taken out at 2 p.m ; the fifth at 2-15 p m ; and the sixth and last at 2-30 p. m.—the total time occupied in removing these 6 pots being one hour. The pots having been removed, and no other vessels remaining to be excavated, as far as they could see, the jack was removed from under the front portion of the stone, and the "filling in" then commenced. About 2,000 people had congregated in and around the temple when the pots were being handed up, and a little excitement prevailed. They cheered loudly, and crowded round to see the vessels. Neither the Head Assistant Magistrate, Mr. Bosanquet, nor Mr. Agarthe, Superintendent of Police, was present when all the vessels were taken out. The pots were taken charge of by the Tahsildar, and the chief native Inspector of Police present. They all had metal coverings over the top, and four of them had padlocks on them. Two of the pots were without locks. The vessels will be examined by the Head Assistant Magistrate in the presence of the accused Mahunt, who is now in Tirupati. Mr. Borham deserves to be highly complimented on the great success of his undertaking, and for the rapidity with which he pushed the work on. The flagstaff has not been disturbed in the slightest degree, nor have the foundations, so far as can be ascertained, been in any manner affected. Pilgrims from all parts of India are now beginning to arrive at the Temple to take part in the Brahmautsavam feast, which commences on the 25th instant. None of these people were prevented from entering the temple, and everything was permitted to go on as usual, except that while the excavation proceeded the space all around the flagstaff was kept clear.

ROMAN CATHOLIC readers will rejoice to learn (writes the London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier*) that among the questions which have been treated at Berlin recently between the Emperor of Austria and Prince Bismarck has been that of the Papal residence. I think I am justified in predicting that within a very short time total change will take place in the policy of Signor Crispi as regards the Vatican. The Austrian Government proposes as one of the conditions of continuing the triple alliance that Italy shall place a man-of-war at the disposal of the Pope and a special train from Rome to Civita Vecchia, and that should circumstances or his pleasure induce the Pope or any of his successors to leave Rome, the Palace of the Vatican and all the ecclesiastical institutions in Rome shall be considered as simply closed during the absence of their owner. I think the Italian Government will possibly ask for some modification of several of the proposals made, but that most of them will be accepted, and a fresh attempt made to reconcile Church and State in Italy.

Two more blows have been struck against General Boulanger. The Council of the Legion of Honour have suspended him ; in other words, they have deprived him of the right to wear the red ribbon and grand cross of the Order, and the police have removed his waxen effigy from the Musée Grévin, a kind of French Tussaud's.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub, awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslowe's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

INSTITUTO LUSO INDIANO.

DR. ANTONIO MARIA DA CUNHA, the younger brother of Dr. Gerson da Cunha, delivered on Saturday evening at the Instituto Luso Indiano before an appreciative audience a very interesting lecture. The subject chosen was "The longevity of Human Life." Senhor Meyrelles de Canto, the Portuguese Consul, presided. The lecturer, in the course of his remarks, said the desire to prolong life has been constant and universal among all the nations of the earth. History teaches that the ancients were equally desirous of prolonging life. The Egyptians thought that the use of emetics and sudorifics were essential and the first question they would ask a friend was how did he perspire. The Greeks believed in the continual exercise of the organs, fresh air, and daily baths and frictions, which have given birth to gymnastics. Romans were of opinion that the inhalations from the breathing of young and innocent damsels invigorated the vital powers as related of King David in the Scripture. In the middle ages, the philosopher's stone and other chemical preparations gained the ascendancy. Alchemy and the heavenly bodies had next their turn, and their influence was believed to be so powerful by bishops, philosophers, and medical men that colleges were opened and lectures given on the subject. French medicine was much embued with expoliative method and to prolong the life of Louis XIII. he was subjected during the last ten months of his life to be bled 47 times, had to swallow 215 purgatives, and received 210 injections. The lecturer then passed to consider what was life. It was not the sea of roses, but rather a valley of tears, and its prolongation ought not to be logically desirable. Touhing on the extraordinary age of patriarchs, the lecturer said chronologists have discovered that in the antediluvian age three months were counted a year. In the Genesis 120 years was the average age, and Abraham lived 175 years. Ancient Egyptian monuments marked 110 years, and Joseph died at that age. Life, however, was subject to the immutable laws of nature. Persons lived long hereditarily or by the occupation they followed. Accordingly it is found that those who carried on their calling in fields and gardens lived longer than others.

The proceedings were brought to a conclusion by a vote of thanks to the chairman.

LOCAL CRICKET.

CUSTOMS C. C. *VS.* CARLTON C. C.

A MATCH was played last Saturday between the above-mentioned clubs on the Carlton ground, resulting in a win for the former by 4 wickets and 29 runs. The following are the scores :—

CARLTON.

Penstone run out	17
McClumpha's Forde b Pritchard	0
Little b Crowley	8
Davis c P Jackson b Crowley	1
Chance b Crowley	8
Aldridge c Forde b P Jackson	31
Nicholson b Crowley	5
Sharp c and b Murray	18
Warner b Murray	0
Butler not out	1
Birkenshaw b Murray	0
Extras	12
Total ...	101

CUSTOMS.

Thomas b Little	4
Spencer c Sharp b Butler	16
Thomas b Aldridge	29
P Jackson c Aldridge b Little	10
W Jackson c Sharp b Little	20
Forde run out	41
McGuire b Little	0
Murray not out	1
Crowley not out	3
Pritchard did not bat	
Higgins did not bat	
Extras	6
Total ...	130

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

CARLTON.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Little	95	46	3	4
Warner	20	7	1	0
Butler	55	24	3	1
Sharp	25	21	0	0
Aldridge	50	26	2	1

CUSTOMS.

Crowley	80	27	5	4
Pritchard	70	37	4	1
P Jackson	20	5	0	1
Murray	12	18	0	3

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* is in a position to state that though the relations between the Governments of Berlin and St. Petersburg are friendly, those existing between the two Courts are anything but intimate. In fact, now that the Triple Peace Alliance feels itself so strong, and now that peace is ten times more certain than it was in the spring, as he is assured by an eminent authority, the desire to effect a rapprochement with Russia has been dropped and the German Government is utterly indifferent to the attitude of the Muscovite Empire. Prince Bismarck is credibly reported to have expressed his astonishment at the political importance attached by a certain portion of the German press to the Czar's visit to Kaiser Wilhelm.

In Russian political circles (according to a telegram from St. Petersburg) attention is at present principally directed to the efforts attributed to the Central Powers to induce Turkey to join the Triple Alliance, the success of which would be regarded as signifying the formation of a coalition of a menacing character. Russian diplomatic action is therefore engaged in endeavouring to prevent a result which, if realised, would make Russia's policy of expectancy appear more an obligatory than a voluntary one. Up to the present, however, the action of the Russian Government has been of a cautious character, indicated by the observance of a considerate course towards Turkey, as, for instance, in the Cretan question, in which Russia abstained from taking up a definite personal attitude in order not to assist the designs of the Cabinets which observed a benevolent neutrality towards Turkey in this respect. The Russian Press is, however, more outspoken, and its principal organs almost daily publish articles, written with the object of showing what Turkey would lose in taking up a position against Russia, and what she would gain by continuing to observe a friendly attitude towards the Northern Power. In some cases these articles take the form of open bids to the Porte. The *Novoe Vremya* in particular has gone so far as to offer Turkey the support of Russia in consideration of a settlement in a sense favourable to the latter Power of the question of the Dardanelles. Such a settlement, the journal points out, would be as advantageous to the Porte as to the Government of the Czar, inasmuch as one of its necessary consequences would be to assure to the Ottoman Government a definite tranquillity which would permit it to occupy itself quietly in perfecting the administration and improving the finances of the country, whereas by adhering to the Triple Alliance Turkey would only lay herself open to fresh disturbances, and cause her political, economic, and social condition to become more and more unsatisfactory.

Writing on Monday night, the Odessa correspondent of the *Daily News* informs us that "It is openly stated in official circles that the chief political object of the Czar's visit to the German Emperor—if it takes place—will be to obtain from the latter a satisfactory assurance that the influence of the Triple Alliance shall not be actively cast in favour of Turkey to the detriment of Russia, in case of possible grave differences arising between those Powers. In return for this assurance, it is understood that the Czar is prepared to give pledges which will relieve Germany and Austria from their present apprehensions. Russia is content with her isolated political position with regard to the Western Powers, but she will resent any attempt to check or confine the free scope of her Eastern policy. In discussing the rumours of the adhesion of Turkey to the Triple Alliance, some of the most important papers write to this effect, and go on to show that from the point of view of Turkey herself it would be more advantageous to that Power to obtain from any connection with the Triple Alliance. The Panslavist journals appear to be becoming more and more apprehensive daily of Turkey's joining the Triple Alliance, and their apprehensions are now intensified by the report that the Emperor William intends to visit Constantinople. These journals express the fear that a coalition is being formed with England and Germany at its head, to prevent Russia from attacking her traditional enemy on the Bosphorus. But Russia, they say, can wait her opportunity with confidence, and can at all times findmeans for detaching England from a hostile combination in Europe."

The Press in the Italian capital has been referring at some length to the accession of Spain to the Triple Alliance, but considerable doubt is experienced as to the possibility of any definite arrangement in the direction indicated having been arrived at.

In Madrid a Berlin telegram on the subject has been quoted by the Madrid semi-official papers, which have apparently been instructed to contradict it. The impression is that the Sagasta Government would not be favourable to any project that might tend to modify in the slightest degree Spain's present attitude of complete neutrality in European affairs.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, Sept. 16.—Observations taken at 8 a.m.—Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°), and also of the sea-level. The second column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and — that it has fallen.

2. The second column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The sixth column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The seventh column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the numbers 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless, and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 16th May to date, and the average rainfall for the same period.

Stations.	Barometric Pressure. 8 a.m.	Change in past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Wind. Direction.	Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. 8 a.m.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Humidity.	Cloud.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Since 16th May to date.	Variation 16th May to date.
Delhi ...	29·756	— ·040	+ ·036	S E	2	81·2	95·5	77·1	+0·4	81	4	...	24·28	—0·30
Agra ...	29·767	— ·022	+ ·031	Calm	4	83·7	99·0	77·4	+0·8	72	1	...	22·87	—4·39
Allahabad ...	29·745	— ·044	+ ·026	Calm	1	86·3	92·4	77·6	+0·3	80	...	...	30·20	+0·44
Jhansi ...	29·743	— ·032	+ ·033	S W	3	84·5	98·5	77·4	+2·3	69	...	...	27·08	—6·72
Jacobabad ...	29·673	— ·044	— ·097	Calm	2	82·1	104·0	76·8	+0·9	67	1	...	3·91	+1·02a
Karachi ...	29·744	— ·030	— ·024	N W	15	79·9	90·7	76·8	—0·3	80	4	...	3·11	—3·15
Ajmere ...	29·791	— ·025	+ ·024	W	1	78·3	98·8	71·1	—1·9	80	...	...	21·66	+0·64
Deesa ...	29·751	— ·027	— ·031	E	3	86·3	99·3	74·8	+0·8	67	2	0·09	27·58	+1·65
Rajkot ...	29·741	— ·047	— ·056	W N W	5	82·8	96·0	76·3	+3·8	81	2	...	23·86	—3·32
Neemuch ...	29·774	— ·031	+ ·014	Calm	4	85·1	93·8	74·1	+3·3	62	7	...	31·22	+1·92
Indore ...	29·785	— ·053	+ ·014	Calm	1	81·2	89·6	73·5	+3·3	76	...	...	23·03	—7·38
Saugor ...	29·767	— ·034	+ ·013	E N E	3	77·3	89·4	72·6	+1·6	85	...	...	53·62	+15·42
Jubbulpore ...	29·787	— ·050	+ ·033	S S E	1	80·2	89·5	74·6	+1·5	79	...	...	61·87	+10·16
Hoshangabad ...	29·786	— ·037	+ ·010	Calm	1	78·9	91·3	75·6	+2·2	89	...	...	48·39	—2·87
Khandva ...	29·771	— ·052	— ·005	S E	2	82·8	92·2	74·8	+2·0	79	2	0·33	29·91	—3·95
Raipur ...	29·736	— ·026	+ ·023	Calm	3	83·5	91·4	77·5	+2·9	83	6	...	38·87	—2·76
Nagpur ...	29·777	— ·033	+ ·032	Calm	2	81·7	90·7	75·5	+1·8	79	3	0·04	31·89	—10·01c
Amraoti ...	29·776	— ·044	+ ·013	E	3	82·3	90·6	74·8	+3·4	80	4	0·04	24·01	—5·12d
Akola ...	29·771	— ·049	— ·016	Calm	4	82·0	91·4	75·8	+3·2	83	6	...	27·19	—0·20e
Surat ...	29·757	— ·039	— ·074	S S E	L	80·1	90·1	75·5	+0·3	78	4	0·06	32·82	—3·47
Malegaon ...	29·756	— ·049	— ·061	N W	4	80·5	31·9	73·1	+3·5	70	6	...	12·69	—6·37
Bombay ...	29·768	+ ·006	— ·103	S S W	10	79·6	88·6	77·9	+1·5	86	10	0·11	62·34	—7·34b
Poona ...	29·810	— ·001	— ·060	Calm	6	74·2	92·1	70·4	+2·3	79	4	1·17	16·40	—1·43d
Sholapur ...	29·786	— ·016	— ·069	N N E	10

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Sample tins, containing 4lbs, obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE.—This delicious Tea from COL. HAWE'S TEA ESTATE possess exquisitely delicate flavour, Re. 1-12 per lb. Liberal Discount to Messes and Traders.—MOOLTON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

IMPORT TRADE.—Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 8,000 required to extend a general Import business. Address "IRON," care of this paper.

TO BUILDING CONTACTORS.—TENDERS are invited for the Building of a Bungalow at Lanowli. Application for particulars and specifications address to "Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED HOUSE for Six Months from 1st October 1889. No. 5, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. Rent Rs. 90 or with the use of a grand sympathetic piano Rs. 100 per mensem. Apply on the premises.

DOUBLE GLOS'TER and CHEDDAR CHEESE, HAMS, and BACON, just received.—PEARSE, Church Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—A pair of coupled Horizontal High-pressure Condensing ENGINES. Mekers, Hick, Hargreaves and Co. Also Four Lancashire Steam Boilers. All in good order and can be seen at full work at the Goosery Cotton Mills, Calcutta.

WHAT can you expect cheaper than a Dinner Set for 6 persons, 30 pieces, for Rs. 16 only, and a Tea Set for 12 persons, 27 pieces, for Rs. 6-14 only. Cheapest ever offered for the quality.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

AS MOTIVALA'S DYSENTRODYNE is a real specific for Dysentery with or without blood or slime, and as it has cured almost hopeless cases, it has become a very favorite medicine with Europeans. For certificates of cures see handbills, which can be had of S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. Price 4 and 8 annas per phial.

GRAND AUCTION SALE.—LUDHA EBRAIM & Co. will sell at the Grand Stand, Poona, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., commencing at 8 a.m., a valuable collection of Race Horses, Polo Ponies, Saddlery, Stable Kit, Horse Clothing and other necessaries.—For full particulars see Poona papers. Terms, cash.

ORANGE PEKOE, pure and unadulterated "Sirocco" Dried DARJEELING TEA, rich, fragrant and mellow, direct from the Garden.—BULL and Co, General Merchants, No. 1, Sardars' Mansions, Apollo Bunder.

SUPERIOR JAVA CIGARS, No. 1 Rs. 3, and No. 2 Rs. 2-12 per 100. These Cigars are expressly prepared for us of the finest selected and well-matured Java Tobacco only, and all lovers of Java Cigars should give them a trial.—DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A LITTLE GIRL, about 12, can find a comfortable home in an estate on the hills with good education in return for her companionship. A small premium paid to parents or guardians; or in the case of a widow, a monthly allowance made. Address with full particulars to T. C. D., Post Office, Simla.

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A LADY having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

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VERY ELEGANT—NEW.—The Flexible Silver BRACELET with WATCH, specially adapted for Ladies. Best make, highest finish.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 19th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co, will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.—

1 case colored trousering cloth.
2 cases colored velvet.
2 cases flannel.
5 bales grey shirtings.
On account of the concerned—
23 cases Dreber's beer in quarts and pints.
DD AM—8 cases milk powder, ex s.s. Ganges.
AKK-58—1 case india rubber tooth-combs.
246 bundles Swediah hoop iron.
1 case polished watch chains.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, September 17, 1889.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO. No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE of valuable and handsome Bungalow Furniture, rich Oleographs, Velvet Hall Carpet, piano by Schroeder (McCombie and Wright), Musical Boxes, Treasury Safes, Hink's Lamps, Books, China Matting, Garden Flower Pots, &c., &c.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 72-74, Chowpatty, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C. and assignee for the estate and effects of Gopinathjee Shadashivjee, an insolvent, the valuable blackwood, teakwood and inlaidwork household furniture, &c., consisting of round tables with marble slabs, spring, seated drawing-room sofas, couches, chairs, centre seats, and easy chairs, lined with silk and cretonne, pier, side, toilet and oval tables, teapoys, what-nots, lady's writing table, office tables, chiffoniers and almirahs with mirrors, gilt framed pier glasses, rich oleographs, piano by Schroder (McCombie and Wright), piano stool, musical boxes, Hink's table lamps, Tucker's argaad lamps, globe lamps, flower vases, bronze and alabaster figures, English velvet carpet with border (large), wardrobes, glass-door cupboards, iron treasury safes, toys, books, bedstead, iron bed, and cots with bedding, door curtains, clocks, stone water filter, teak tables, reclining, light, ebony arm and rocking chairs, bagatelle table, riding saddle, stools, stair case carpet, China matting, garden pots with plants, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, September 17, 1889.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

* AGENTS WANTED.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

CLEARANCE OF BEST PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.

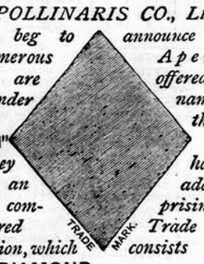
WE are offering a splendid Stock of all kinds of Plated Ware and Cutlery, consisting of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cruet Stands, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,

18, MARINE STREET.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, London, beg to announce that, as numerous Waters are offered to the public under names of which the word "HUNYADI" forms part, they have now adopted an additional Label, comprising their Registered Trade Mark of selection, which consists of a RED DIAMOND.



This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY from all other Aperient Waters.

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK,

and insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, London.

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 36.

The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,

Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.

AUTHORISED.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,

BANKERS, ARMY & CIVIL AGENTS.

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BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H.M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

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BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCK and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected; Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPLIES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY, VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE DIRECTORY FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

PRICE ONE RUPEE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY, SEPT 16.

Banks and Markets closed for the Parsi New year Holiday.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain F G Raffin, sailed yesterday for Aden, Hodeida, and Jedda, with a general cargo and 10 deck passengers.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar's s s Avoca, 904 tons, Captain E Dettlefsen, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar with a general cargo and Doctor Sorabjee Rustom Bozee, and Captain Raw, cabin passengers, and 120 deck passengers.

H. M. S. KING FISCHER.

THE crew of H. M. S. King Fischer had had gun practice in boats yesterday morning in the harbour off the Apollo Bunder.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Shds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. King Arthur	1047	Raffin	C	F. Muir & Co.
,, City of Carthage	1716	Frame	D	Sir C. Forbes & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Persia	2317	Hutchison ..	2	W. & A. Graham & Co
,, Amphitrite.	2485	Nicolic	4	A. H. Lloyds & Co.
,, Malwa	1691	Brown	5	P. & O. Co.
,, Europa	1432	Jones	12	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Kilwa	993	Shepherd ..	15	M. Mackenzie & Co.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
15	Siam (s)	Weighell ..	Aden.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
16	Avoca (s)	Dettlef sen..	Zanzibar.
	Busheer (s)	Forbes.....	Marmagao.
	King Arthur (s)..	Raffin	Aden, Hodeida and Jedda.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Karagola, for Kurrachee and Coast.
,, Chilka, for Calcutta and Coast.
,, Siam for Aden, etc.
,, Malwa, for China, etc.
,, Europa, for Dunkirk.

MADRAS.

Sept. ARRIVALS.
13 Canning s .... Bombay.
Rewa s .... London.
Rheinfels s .... Antwerp.
Himalaya s .... Bombay.
Sept. DEPARTURES.
13 Secundra s .... Negapatam.
Kapurthala s .... Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER, 16.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Rufford Hall s—100 casks china clay, M C Suntook and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Carthage s—15 bales printing paper, B E S Press.

FROM LONDON.

Govino s—7 cases envelopes, A K A Hoosen; 50 cases malt vinegar, A M Misrahi.
Peshawar s—21 cases aniline dye, C Ramjee; 19 cases provisions, S H Bottlewalla; 5 cases provisions, Phillips and Co, Ld; 3 cases writing ink, A M Misrahi; 3 cases aniline dye, Sewchand Popat; 6 cases claret, King, King and Co.
Shannon s—10 cases brandy, H Manockjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Govino s—20 cases yellow soap, D P Batha and Co; 250 kegs white lead, C Ramjee; 10 cases blue colour, A H Chandabhoy.
Peshawur s—3 cases aniline dye, C Ramjee; 400 casks alizirine colour paste, S Naraen and Co; 18 cases aniline colour, Heptoola Tyebjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—18 bales cartridge paper, M A M Shurufally.
Maria Teresa s—7 cases furniture, J Neuberg; 11 cases amber heads, S Naraen and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Peshawur s—24 cases colour, G Mooljee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Carthage s—69 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales wool, R Kooshall; 300 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 150 bales wool, G Toolseedass; 138 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.
Eden Hall s—300 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 5,980 dholls coir yarn, R Khetsee.

FOR LONDON.

Ganges s—7 bales tanned hides, H Jamall; 401 cwts gum arabic, D Peerbhoy; 112 cwts gum arabic, M Ludha; 23 bales tanned skins, H C H Gunny; 55 cwts gum arabic, J Anundjee; 37 casks alizirine colour, G Mooljee; 27 cwts gum, B Sajun; 55 cwts gum, N Damji.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 14.

Le Mesurier, Lieut, Bo, 6th Bo. Cavy, en route to Jacobabad, from Kirkee.

SEPTEMBER 16.

Shone, Major, Bl, R S, from leave, from England.
Farrell, Depy Surgn Genl, Bl, M D, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 14.

Morris, 2nd Lieut, Bl, R A, on duty, to Rawal Pindi,

THE Infantry Regiments in Garrison will parade in Drill order to-morrow at 7 a. m. on the Co-operage ground.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, Bo Vol R Corps.

Bombay, 17th September, 1889.

1. The usual monthly Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Head-quarters at 5-30 this evening. All members are requested to attend.

2. A team representing the Corps will shoot in the simultaneous match which is to take place on Monday, the 23rd instant, at Coorla. Members of the team are requested to leave Bombay by first train.

By Order,

(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, Adjutant, B. V R. Corps.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant, B. V. Artillery.

Bombay, 17th Sept., 1889.

1. The following drills will take place this week at Head-Quarters:—
Tuesday, 17th, 6-30 p.m.—Gun-drill.
Wednesday, 18th, 6-30 p.m.—Carbine-drill.
Thursday. 19th, 9 p.m.—Instructions.
Friday, 20th, 6-30 p.m.—Instructions.

2. There will be a general meeting of the Battery at Head-quarters on Friday next, the 20th instant, at 9 p.m., for the purpose of discussing the question of blue uniform.

3. On Saturday next, the 21st instant, the Battery will parade at the Municipal Offices, at 4-15 p.m., and proceed to Colaba for drill at the 9-inch R. M. L. gun. Dress—Helmets, with out ball, badge and chin-chain.

By Order,

J SANDERS SLATER, Lieut., Actin. Adjutant, B. V. A.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 17.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

388-89—Tyabji and B—Munguldas Tapidas vs Sadanund Essoba—Chalk, W. and S.

418-89—Little, S F and N—Dholeechund Chatra and another vs G F Beville.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

5-89—Thakurdas, D and C—Yenkooji Nursooji and others vs. Rajana Ellapa—Payne, G and S. Part heard.

For hearing on exception to Commissioner's report.

164-76—Little, S F and N—William Loudon vs. Khatao Raoji and others.—L S F and N; P G and S, and B and H. Part heard.

Long Cause.

382-88—Hore, C and B—Nurbadabai and another vs. Tejbai—Thakurdas, D and C. Part heard. (Not to be taken to-day.)

For examination of witnesses.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1888, and in the matter of the Oriental Oil and Flour Manufacturing Co, Ld, Vussonji Khimji and another, petitioners. Jefferson, B D and K.

Long Cause.

134-89—Tyabji and D—Dhurrumchund Oodeychund Gulamhoosen Soomar and others—Thakurdas, D and C, and in person.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

JAMESON—August 19, at Knutsford, Cheshire, wife of Capt R F Jameson, 5th Punjab Infantry, of a son (still-born.)

MARRIAGES.

ATKINSON—BURD—August 15, at St. Mary's Church, Shrewsbury, Arthur Haslehurst Atkinson, B A, of Dulwich College, son of late William Atkinson, Director of Public Instruction of Bengal, to Mary Katharine, daughter of Edward Burd, M D, of Newport House, Shrewsbury.

MARTIN—HAMOND—August 22, at the Roman Catholic Church, Spanish-place, Surgn-Major P R Martin, M D, Indian Medical Service, son of late Richard Martin, Clo'clonacy, Ireland, to Esabella Mary, child of late Lieut W C Hamond, Royal Engineers.

WILSON—CHALMERS—August 22, at St. Mary's Church, Kennington, Ashford, Kent, Adam Brack-Boyd Wilson, of Otterburn, Roxburgshire, and Lieut Inniskillings Dragoons, to Mary Ethel Chalmers, daughter of Major O I Chalmers, late H M's Indian Staff Corps (Bengal Presidency).

DEATHS.

GOULDSBURY—September 8, at Brighton, of diphtheria Charles Dudley, eldest son of C E Gouldsbury, Bengal Police, aged 10 years and 8 months.

WYLLIE—August 24, at Homburg, Surgn-Gen D Wyllie, Bombay Retired List, aged 68.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHEERS—September 9, at Khanpur, Sind, the wife of E W Cheers, of a son.

GAYER—September 12, at Bellary, the wife of Lieut E A Gayer, Madras Staff Corps, of a son.

McCONNELL—September 13, at 4 Wood Street, Calcutta, the wife of Surgeon-Major J F P McConnell, M D, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1889.

WE publish in another column the full text of the speeches of Lord Herschell and Lord Cross on "The Crawford Commission," which were delivered in the House of Lords on the 28th ultimo. The public will now be able to judge from the utterances of two such eminent champions which policy with regard to the notorious guarantee may be considered just and statesmanlike. On the one hand, Lord Herschell points to the position of peculiar difficulty and embarrassment in which the Government of Bombay found itself, to the absolute necessity of giving assurance to the native officials that if they came forward and spoke the truth they should *in no way* suffer for it, to the uselessness of giving them a pledge unless it secured them from the loss of their position in respect of the acts to which they confessed, to the inconceivable hardship which would be entailed by calling on the Bombay Government to violate the pledge that the men should not suffer on account of their evidence, and to the fact that Government were bound, *to the utmost limit possible*, to adhere to the pledge that had been given. On the other hand, Lord Cross, while praising Lord Reay to the skies, and especially lauding "the manner in which he has endeavoured, I hope successfully, to put a stop to bribery and corruption in his province," ignores the fact that the only way in which any measure of success could possibly attend those endeavours, was by giving the assurance to which Lord Herschell referred. But Lord Cross lays down the proposition that that part of the guarantee was *illegal* which was not simply an indemnity against public prosecutions or private suits, but "involved retention in office of certain Revenue officers who were also officers holding second or third class magisterial powers." It must be presumed that Lord Cross was not speaking of the alleged illegality without having consulted the law officers of the Crown, and it would be interesting to learn the grounds on which this extraordinary proposition has been based. The guarantee which Mr. Ommanney was instructed to offer was twofold:—(*a*) Immunity from prosecution to any person giving evidence. This is held to be legal, and so the Judges of the local High Court, who persisted in prosecuting and persecuting Dabir, Sindekar and Company in the face of that indemnity, were acting *illegally*. (*b*) Immunity from official or departmental punishment or loss in cases of payments for promotion or to obtain or avoid transfers. This is held to be illegal, because certain of these guaranteed officials are "Revenue officers who are also officers holding second or third class magisterial powers." This, by the way, is a most inaccurate and incomplete description. Certain of these officials are not only Revenue officers holding also subordinate magisterial powers. They are also civil Judges in summary suits for possession and many of them held first class magisterial powers. But where is the *illegality* which cannot be indemnified? An Act of Indemnity is just as necessary to legalise the guarantee against private suits or public prosecutions. Lord Cross admits this, and the fact was pointed out three months ago in the pages of the *Calcutta Review*. The writer said:—"We have noticed that in some of the other constitutional statutes, defining offences and prescribing penalties, simply use the words 'shall be liable to,' &c., but in this particular Act the words are 'shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of a misdemeanour.' The law is imperative. The man who pays anything as a consideration for getting any office or employment is not only to be deprived of such office, but he *must be prosecuted as well*." The Masters in Chancery, who used trust moneys to recoup themselves for what they had spent in the purchase of their offices were retained in those offices. An Act was necessary to legalise their retention. If an Act is necessary now to legalise any portion of the guarantee, in the name of common sense and justice it should include everybody and everything covered by the guarantee. If any officials were "really corrupt," the Masters in Chancery were; yet the Secretary of State holds that part of the guarantee given by the Bombay Government is illegal, and is "an indemnity, which in the case of really corrupt officials cannot be carried out." So a distinction is to be drawn between "really not corrupt officials" and "those who either practically volunteered the payment of bribes to secure their own objects or to escape the results of previous misconduct, or *who on slight provocation or under slender temptation* paid money to purchase favours to which they had no substantial claim." We invite attention to the words italicised above, and await with interest the severe lecture and protest with which the dissentient Judge of our local High Court must in all consistency visit the Secretary of State for his ignorance of the elementary principles of law. The unfortunate officials who trusted the plighted word of Her Majesty's Government are to be put on the rack, and we can imagine one crying, "I was not really corrupt: I can hardly be said to have had any corrupt intention whatever, but to have been the victim of cruel extortion: the provocation was not slight, the temptation was not slender; so according to the solemn word of Her Majesty's Secretary of State (supposing that in turn is not broken), I crave the enforcement of the guarantee under which I came forward and gave all the information in my power." The absurdity of the matter is that the indemnity which is to be made legal by Act is to be "simply against private suits and public prosecutions." It is not to cover the retention in office of any officials who paid money in connection with their offices. So all the bluster about 5 and 6 Ed. VI., C. 16, and 49 Geo. III., C. 126, is ignored, and the indemnity by statute is confined to that for which possibly no statute is necessary, the right of the Crown to pardon and save from criminal prosecution in respect of corrupt bargains being admitted. To confine the Act to an indemnity "simply against private suits and public prosecutions," and to institute private departmental inquiries as to which officials "paid under extreme pressure in order to avoid unmerited degradation, unjust supersession or transfers, ruinous to their purse and destructive, as they feared, to their health," and as to which officials paid "on slight provocation or under slender temptation to purchase favours to which they had no substantial claim," and to retain the one class while the other is dismissed from office, this indeed will be worse than a crime.

SINCE writing the above we learn from Simla that the Government of India have ordered the dismissal of eight mamlatdars. This course is taken under direct instructions from Lord Cross. Forty subordinate officials stand affected by revelations connected with the Crawford Case, but the majority of them are held to have been victims to the system of extortion which prevailed and do not fall under the disabling clauses of the statute. The decisive orders of the Supreme Government to the Government of Bombay result from the final decision arrived at by the legal advisers of the Secretary of State that the statute applies to India which disqualifies the bribers from holding offices which they have purchased. The existence of this statute was not known to the Bombay Government when the guarantee of immunity was given in July of last year, nor was it known to Lord Cross and his legal advisers when on the 9th April this year he issued orders limiting the punishment to deprivation of magisterial functions. It took six months' debate amongst the legal experts to enable them to arrive at a confident opinion that this well-nigh obsolete Act really applied. This opinion has, however, been arrived at, and the Secretary of State takes the whole responsibility of applying the Act to the circumstances of the Crawford Case. The Bombay Government has consistently contended throughout that the statute did not apply; and that if it did apply, it was a clear case for a complete indemnity. There is no moral reason to doubt that, had the Government of India been free to exercise an independent judgment, the action of the local Government would have been upheld, and the guarantee given would not have been violated. Lord Cross himself cannot be regarded as an entirely free agent, for he has shifted his ground under the pressure of Parliamentary interrogatories, as all the world may see by comparing his telegram to the Government of Bombay of 9th April with the instructions which Lord Lansdowne is now obeying. The so-called Indemnity Bill exempting the dismissed mamlatdars and the victims of extortion alike from the civil and criminal consequences of their violation of the statute will come before the Supreme Council on Thursday next, when His Excellency the Viceroy will doubtless vindicate the action of the Government of India in giving effect to Lord Cross's second thoughts in this matter.

IN bringing forward a scheme for the education of the sons of Mahomedan nobles at English public schools, the prospectus of which we published the other day, Mr. Goldsmid has hit upon an idea which deserves to be successful, and ought most certainly to prove useful. He has commenced by obtaining the patronage of the Viceroy and the Government of Bombay, and the approval of the enterprise by such high authorities should be sufficient to convince the most conservative members of the Mahomedan aristocracy that in sending their sons to England under Mr. Goldsmid's auspices they are not embarking upon any risky experiment. That Mahomedans have at the present time fallen to some extent behind their Hindu fellow-subjects in the educational race is indisputable, and the fact is regretted by none more than by Government, who have shown themselves most anxious to confer admiuistrative posts upon Mahomedan gentlemen more in proportion to their numerical and social status in the country than they hold at present. But Government on the one hand cannot with a due regard to consistency break through, in favour of any particular class, its well defined policy of admitting to its service those candidates only who come out most successfully at the educational tests which have been devised for them. For the curriculum in force at the various educational establishments under the direction of the Indian Government, Mahomedans have on the other hand generally felt a certain dislike, and they instinctively hold themselves aloof from the narrow way which leads to Government offices of dignity and emolument. It is perhaps difficult to refrain from according them some sympathy when the limited and one-sided nature of the existing system is considered. The system is one which, with the exception of a few special colleges, where Mahomedans would find themselves in an invidious minority, appears to be based on the hypothesis that it is sufficient to instil into its pupils a certain amount of book-learning, while taking little or no account of education or training in its broader sense which developes every side of the character with equal care, and, by means of strict discipline, the encouragement of manly exercises, and by reposing confidence in the pupils themselves, brings up the boy to be an honourable, useful, and intelligent member of society at home, not only in his study, but in the drawing-room, and enables him to earn his livelihood in any position of life to which he may be called. Education of this stamp is not, if we may judge by average results, attainable in India; but it is what English public schools make it their boast that they can impart better than corresponding places of education in any other country. Hitherto these schools in practice, if not as a matter of rule, have been open only to students of English nationality who are members of the Church of England, and to admit scholars of oriental birth and creed is a somewhat startling innovation. But out of the few head-masters whom he consulted, Mr. Goldsmid has obtained the consent of the heads of Harrow, Clifton, and Tonbridge to receive Mahomedan boys, and they have clearly stated that no attempt at conversion would be made. The consent of these educational dignitaries, which a few years ago could never have been expected to receive under their tutelage boys of a different creed from their own, points to the growth of a breadth of view and spirit of tolerance which is a new feature in the somewhat stereotyped policy of these conservative institutions. The new departure has come just at the right time. The concession should be thoroughly appreciated, and it is hoped that every advantage will be taken of it. Mr. Goldsmid's plan is to open a Home Boarding-house next May at Harrow if he receives sufficient encouragement. He will undertake to board and lodge the boys for the whole year, and in the midsummer holidays take them to the sea-side for change of air. His terms will be on a broad scale. He will pay the school fees of his pupils, purchase their clothes, pay their medical expenses, provide them with pocket-money and books, and pay their subscriptions to games. If he obtains ten boys he will take to England from India at his own expense a moulvi to superintend their religious instruction. Mr. Goldsmid has fixed his fees at £400 a year, inclusive of everything. He has purposely made the charges on a fairly large scale in order to be able to give the boys entrusted to him the best of everything, and make their home as comfortable as possible. Considering the great responsibility involved in the experiment the amount cannot be considered excessive. It is suggested that boys should go from India to Harrow at about the age of eleven, and they can remain there till they are nineteen. Mr. Goldsmid reserves the right to return under proper guardianship to his parents any student whose character may be such as to give a bad example to his school-fellows. He undertakes to write a weekly letter to the parents of each boy, giving particulars of his health and conduct. The scheme appears well thought out in every detail, and it is to be hoped that it will receive the support which it deserves. Is there not room for a similar enterprize for young Hindus?

WE have received letters from those connected with business in Bombay remonstrating against the acting appointment which the Government has made to supply the place of Mr. Hart, the First Judge of the Small Cause Court, during the period of Mr. Hart's absence in the High Court. We abstain from publishing the letters in question, as nothing can be gained by wounding individual susceptibilities. The chief ground of complaint is that at least one of the Judges of the Small Cause Court is not a European, although the business men who have placed Bombay in the foremost rank of Indian commerce are Europeans, and more important and difficult legal questions which go to the Small Cause Court for decision are such as turn upon European business usage and English mercantile law. It is further urged that the present incumbent of the office has not had the training or the experience required for so onerous a post. One of our correspondents states that it is understood to be the intention of the Bombay Government to cut down the salary of the Chief Judge when Mr. Hart retires or is promoted, and this course—if it be indeed contemplated—is protested against beforehand on the ground that a reduction of the emolument would infallibly lower the status of the Small Cause Court First Judge and discourage competent barristers in the enjoyment of paying commercial practice from accepting the position. If the business public lose confidence in the Court, they will seek redress in the High Court, and the object sought in extending the powers of the Court so that it may deal with cases of some importance will be defeated and costly legislation will be the only resource when questions of any difficulty arise.

THERE is rather an unusually large number of articled clerks going up for the examination for the office of solicitor of the High Court, which commences on Wednesday, the 25th instant, and will continue for three more days. The candidates are:—Mr. Tribhowundas Narotumdas Malvi, articled clerk at Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, Dinshaw, and Kanga's; Mr. Kassinath Janardhan Mantri, articled clerk to Mr. Janardhan Gopal; Mr. Virchund Raghowjee Gandhi, articled clerk at Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson's; Mr. Ardasir Framjee Oonwalla, articled clerk at Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown's; and Mr. Ocharam Nanabhai, articled clerk at Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen's. The examiners are Mr. C. E. Fox, Commissioner, High Court; Mr. M. H. Starling, Clerk of the Crown; and Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama, of Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi, and Cama, solicitors.

HIS LORDSHIP DR. GOMES FERREIRA, the Bishop of Cochin, has been receiving visits from the principal members of the Portuguese community. On Sunday morning, accompanied by His Lordship the Bishop of Damaun, he visited the Church of N. S. de Gloria at Mazagon, and said a low mass at 8 o'clock. In the evening he visited the Church of Dabul, and after a short service gave benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The two Bishops will go on Wednesday to Bandora, and thence to Bassein, to visit the ruins, and from there will proceed to Damaun, returning to Bombay about the end of the week. Dr. Ferreira has not been in Bombay before. He wishes to avail himself of the opportunity of seeing Bombay and the

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE DOCK-LABOURERS REJOICING.

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

An immense meeting of dock-labourers was held this afternoon in Hyde Park.

The speakers congratulated them on the success which had crowned their legitimate attempt to secure an increase of pay for the arduous duties they were daily engaged in.

The proceedings throughout were of a most enthusiastic description but perfectly orderly.

GENERAL GRANT'S MONUMENT.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 15.

A monument to General Grant, which has been erected at Leavensworth, Kansas, was unveiled yesterday.

A laudatory oration was delivered.

THE ANTWERP DISASTERS.

M. CORVILAIN ARRESTED.

ANTWERP, SEPT. 15.

M. Corvilain, proprietor of the dynamite factory at which the explosion causing the fire occurred, has been arrested.

He will be charged with causing the deaths of the victims of the occurrence through criminal negligence.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE STRIKES AT AN END.

REJOICINGS OF THE LABOURERS.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

A procession consisting of fifty thousand dock-labourers and others took place yesterday at Hyde Park, the men bearing the Australian colours heading the procession.

Burns made a speech, in which he congratulated the dock-labourers on the strike being ended and on having gained what they asked for. One happy result of the strike, he said, would be to teach the public that there were limits to the endurance of of the labourers.

CONDITION OF TROOPS IN EGYPT.

CARO, SEPT. 15.

The latest returns of sickness among the British forces in Egypt show that two per cent of officers and ten per cent of men are on the sick list at present, and that the cases are mostly confined to the Irish Rifles.

CONVERSION OF PREFERENCE STOCK.

The Egyptian Government have issued a circular, in which they thank the Powers for agreeing to the conversion of Preference Stock, and announce that they have again appealed to France to consent.

THE GERMAN WEST AFRICAN COMPANY.

BERLIN, SEPT. 15.

A letter from Prince Besmarck has been published, in which he declines to grant the request of the German West African Company for imperial protection to enable the company to exercise their rights in Damaraland. Prince Bismarck says it is no part of Germany's policy to employ her military force to break the opposition of native Chiefs to enterprises of the Germans in distant countries.

THE MAMLATDARS' INDEMNITY BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 16.

The Mamlatdars' Indemnity Bill is likely to be passed at one sitting of the Legislative Council, the rules and business being suspended for the purpose.

THE SILLADAR CAVALRY.

Some action will shortly be taken by the Government of India in the Military Department to improve the status of the Silladar Cavalry.

THE CASE AGAINST MAHANT TRIPATI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 16.

Mahant Tripati has surrendered to his recognizance to-day. The magisterial enquiry into the case against him was proceeded with and there was a large crowd at court. The Mahant's counsel presented a complaint signed by the Mahant charging four natives with having stolen treasure. They were temple servants, who had been dismissed for misconduct ; they were entrusted with six vessels containing gold of the value of Rs. 1,70,000 for deposit beneath the flagstaff, and they, it was alleged., removed the gold and substituted copper.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 16.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam with homeward mails of the 10th instant arrived here at 11 a. m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 16.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peshawur arrived here from Bombay at 2 p. m. to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-1½
8½ "	6-3¼
40s Mule Twist	6-9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4½d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	97⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	86½
4 per cent. Rupee paper	66⅝
4½ per cent. "	69
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¾
Bar Silver	42 9-16d.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 15.

10 p.m.	80·0

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.

6 a.m.	78·3
10 a.m.	82·4
2 p.m.	85·7
4 p.m.	85·6

THE Princess of Wales postponed her departure for Copenhagen for several days, and, instead of travelling by land, as had been arranged, she ultimately decided to cross the North Sea in the Osborne, which had a very rough passage. The Princess will remain in Denmark at the Castle of Fredensborg for several weeks, and when she returns to England she will probably go to Scotland to visit the Duke and Duchess of Fife, either at New Mar Lodge or at Duff House, Banffshire.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 30.

THE unexpected always happens—in politics. Who among those who were in the House of Commons last Friday night, when Mr. Sexton and Mr. Balfour were tearing each other to pieces, would have thought that within a week the Chief Secretary and the Irish leaders would be paying each other handsome compliments ? The telegraph will have informed you of Mr. Balfour's extremely important declaration on the subject of the proposed Roman Catholic University. It appears that the Parnellite chief had received an intimation of what was going to take place, but the few Liberals present were taken entirely by surprise. It is true that during Monsignor Persico's mission to Ireland we heard a good deal about the endowment of a Catholic University as the price to be paid for the interposition of the Vatican, but few persons really thought there was any substantial foundation for the rumours. Owing to the absorbing nature of the great strike, the announcement of the intentions of the Ministry to deal with the thorny question of higher education in Ireland on lines in accordance with the feelings of the Catholic population of the sister isle has scarcely attracted the amount of attention it deserves. The attitude of the principal Liberal papers is significant. The *Daily News* does not say a word, and those Gladstonian journals which have commented upon the ministerial concession to the Irish party evidently do not know what to think about it. That the organs of the Liberal party should be thrown into a state of perplexity by the bold tactics of the Government is not in the circumstances to be wondered at, but it is not quite so clear why the *Times*, possessing as it does the confidence of the Unionist leaders, should also be puzzled what to say. A passing allusion or two towards the close of its political leader seems to imply one of two things—either that Mr. Buckle is on his holiday and the acting editor is afraid of committing the paper one way or the other, or that the *Times* does not regard with favour this new move. As might be supposed, the ultra-Protestant supporters of the Government in Northern Ireland are for different reasons as indignant as Dr. Wallace, and Mr. Robertson, representing the Radical party, showed themselves to be on Wednesday, but this is not the first time the Orangemen have been thrown over by their political friends in power.

If the views of the Ulster Protestants are accurately interpreted by their newspapers, Lord Salisbury's speech to the Parnellites will be met with uncompromising hostility by at least one section of his supporters. But their comparative insignificance numerically is such that without powerful assistance from their co-religionists in England and Scotland they can do nothing, and the talk in which they are indulging is consequently a trifle absurd. More interesting and important is it to know what the effect will be on the Liberal and Parnellite alliance, already somewhat shakened by the vote of the Irish members on the Royal Grants question and the Technical Instruction Bill, so obnoxious to the opponents of denominational education—in other words, to practically the entire Liberal party. Dr. Wallace in his remarks on Mr. Balfour's surrender spoke of the "extraordinary billings and cooings which had been going on between the Government bench and the Irish members," and attributed to the former a desire to estrange the Liberals and their Parnellite allies—a desire which he thought would not be satisfied. Mr. Robertson, the member for Dundee, was equally candid. If the Irish members, he said, stood by the opinions they had expressed that day, they would drive a very wide wedge between themselves and the Radical party, who regarded freedom from clerical control as one of the most important principles in legislation on this subject. This scheme of a Catholic minority he declared to be a "cunning device" resorted to in consequence of what had happened in the House during the present Session." The Government must have known that on several occasions there had been very open divergence of opinion between the Irish members and the Radical party, and if the Government had intended to put forward some measure to divide the ranks of the Liberal party in that House it would not have adopted a better one than that which seemed to have been put forward by the Chief Secretary for Ireland." Men like Dr. Wallace and Mr. Robertson are opposed to the Government scheme on principle, but it seems from conversations I have had with various Radical members that their objection is largely a monetary one. These politicians say :—" Of course we could hardly grant Home Rule to Ireland and prevent its Parliament from setting up a Catholic University. But the thing should be done at the expense of Ireland and not England. The answer of the Home Rulers is that England is already greatly indebted to Ireland, and that whatever she pays towards the establishment of the proposed University will be in the nature of restitution. The Dublin correspondent of the *Times* anticipates that the measure of the Government will "provoke very bitter opposition." Some of their friends, he adds, fear that the Government, "who ought to have been warned by the fate of their predecessors, will burn their fingers if they attempt to grapple with the conflicting difficulties of the position.

Whatever may be its ultimate fate, the proposals of the Government is in one sense a master-stroke of policy. It completely takes the wind out of the sails of the influential deputations of English Liberals, who for months past have been preparing their plans to invade Ireland during the Recess, and it must necessarily calm the feelings of the Parnellites, which had been worked up to a high pitch of excitement by the sentence just passed upon Mr. William O'Brien. In the discussion a week ago upon the treatment of offenders under the Crimes Act, Home Rule members did not hesitate to hurl accusations of deliberate murder against the Chief Secretary. In ordinary circumstances these charges would have been repeated with tenfold force during the Recess. There is evidence that the decision of the Government in which their Unionist allies, including Mr. Chamberlain, the whilom bitter enemy of clericalism, concur, was arrived at some time ago. In now rigidly keeping their secret until the "psychological moment" came round, the Government have exhibited a degree of cleverness that extorts admiration even from those who think with Dr. Patton, staunchest of Unionists, that before they see the end of the business they will come to grief on some of the extensive shoals and quicksands that endanger the course on which they have embarked.

Mr. Parnell's first views of the situation, as explained by him a few minutes after the debate, to a representative of the leading Irish paper, are interesting. " Of course," he said, " the Radicals are perfectly entitled to object to it and to defeat it if they can, but they are not entitled to expect us to refuse it." " For my part," he proceeded to say, " I have always assisted any Government, whether Liberal or Tory, in doing anything according to their lights to ameliorate oppressed interests in Ireland. Of course the impending creation of an Irish Legislature makes the settlement of this and several other questions less urgent than they were, but if the Imperial Parliament chooses to endow a Catholic University, it will be so much the better, as of course, when we have Home Rule, the endowment will remain an Irish endowment." Mr. Parnell does not think that the hostility of the Radical will be very strong, or that the opponents of the scheme will be very large in number. He evidently agrees with Mr. Sexton, who has expressed the opinion that the Radical dissentients will receive no encouragement from Mr. Gladstone, " who brought in a Catholic University scheme himself and has always favoured that method of dealing with Irish University education." After throwing open the doors of the National Liberal to Mr. Parnell and his followers, it is naturally mortifying to the Gladstonians to find themselves differing on important matters from their allies, but they have only themselves to thank for the disillusion that had tardily come upon them. While feather-headed Liberals talked grandly about the " solidarity of the English and the Irish democracy," Mr. Gladstone has, I believe, from the first consistently admitted the right of the Nationalists to make the best terms in their power with either party. It remains to be seen what effect the new departure will have on the Home Rule agitation ? Some people think that the cry for a separate Legislature undoubtedly, so far as England is concerned, less strong than it was eighteen months ago, will die out altogether when the Government produce their measure for extending local self-government in Ireland. A prominent member of the Irish Parliamentary party, who is likely to be exceptionally well-informed, tells me that according to what he has heard the Bill will be on a very comprehensive and liberal scale. Are we about to witness once more the now familiar spectacle of the Liberals being dished by the Tories ? The political barometer, at the present moment at all events, points unmistakeably in that direction. But the political, like the natural atmosphere is very changeable.

The complaint sometimes urged, and justly urged, against Queen's Speeches, that they contain no reference to Indian affairs, cannot be brought forward against the Royal communication which I have just had the pleasure of listening to. The handsome acknowledgment of the loyalty and liberality of the Native Princes in coming forward with offers of assistance in defence of the Indian Empire is especially gratifying to those who think that, in this country at all events, the spirited action of Her Majesty's feudatories had not previously received adequate recognition. A few words, expressive of regret at the sufferings caused by the scarcity in portions of Bengal and Madras would not have been amiss.

The strike of the Dockyard men, to which I referred last week, has assumed quite unexpected proportions, and unfortunately we seem to be as far from a settlement as we were six days ago. The demonstration of Sunday in Hyde Park gave a great impetus to the movement, although the carmen and the workers in some other allied trades had previously joined the strikers, not because of dissatisfaction with their own condition, but purely out of sympathy. I can confirm from personal observation the testimony borne by all the newspapers as to the orderly character of that huge gathering. I have been present at not a few Hyde Park demonstrations, but I never saw one so well-behaved and genuine as that of last Sunday. Curiously enough, there was, so far as I could see, an entire absence of the "larrikin" element, and the appearance of the demonstrators was unusually respectable for such an occasion. The immense majority of the persons present were real working men, but there was a fair sprinkling of well-to-do people who came out of curiosity. Among the latter I noticed a nobleman whose name has been so freely mentioned in connection with the Governorship of Bombay—Lord Harris, who moved about among the crowds and listened attentively to some of the speeches. Public opinion is still decidedly with the strikers, but it is feared that the new policy of the leaders, if it should be acted upon, will create a revulsion of feeling. So far the shipowners, with Mr. Thomas Sutherland, the chairman of the P. and O. Company at their head, and the powerful body of wharfingers, have sympathised with the men on strike, although great sufferers by the present regretable state of things ; but the community at large will hardly be so complacent if the Dock Companies continue to hold out and there is anything like a general response on the part of " workers in London of all grades and of every calling " to the appeal issued not to go to work. There was some reason to apprehend that a portion of London, if not the whole, would be deprived of its lighting owing to the spread of the strike to the coal porters, but hitherto we have fortunately been spared that calamity. Some of the larger clubs and other institutions have prepared for emergencies by laying in a large stock of oil lamps. Many of our great buildings are now lighted exclusively by electricity, but their engines cannot of course be worked without coal. It must be like old times in Southampton, to which but the loading and unloading of P. and O. vessels has been transferred.

One of the most painful features of the strikes is the suffering it is causing to the poor wives and families of the men who are struggling for their rights. The local clergy, the Salvation Army, and other religious and philanthropic institutions are doing their best to alleviate the distress. Funds, moreover, are flowing in to the leaders, but still the amount forthcoming is not sufficient to provide for all their necessities. The correspondent of the *Times*, describing a visit paid by him yesterday afternoon to the head-quarters of the strike, said :—"I found the leaders briskly engaged in counting over the proceeds of the last postal delivery, and the facts which came out—facts about which there was no pretence of secrecy—were not such as to encourage a belief that the strike would soon come to an end, either through lack of funds or through the importation of foreign workmen." He says that the post had brought in money in abundance. " Mr. Burns read out to his wife and Mrs. Aveling the list of cheques and post-office orders received ; and I was careful to notice that some of them, amounting to considerable sums, came from very well-known people. Further, Mr. Burns expects from the Compositors' Union to-day the first instalment of £100 of a promised contribution of £500. From another source—which he describes as absolutely certain, but declines to name—he confidently expects £1,000 on Saturday ; and in addition he expects from the leading Trade Unions contributions on a par with those which they made during the Plimsoll agitation. There are also, of course, funds to an appreciable amount collected by those who carry boxes in the streets." The moral of the biggest London strike of recent times is this—the toilers of the Metropolis have been provided with a People's Palace, and they mean to enjoy it ; in other words, they insist in having a share of the good things of life that have been of late so largely increased and cheapened by various causes.

Sir George Campbell was, after all, deprived of an opportunity of moving his numerous amendments to the Council of India Bill, which was hurried through its concluding stages in the House of Commons at the close of Saturday's sitting. When the Bill was reached there were about a score of members on the Conservative sides, and only about half a dozen on the Opposition benches. The reception Sir George Campbell met with from the Conservatives on rising in his place was so unfriendly that in the circumstances he declined to proceed any further. Why the amendments of which notice had been given by Sir R. Lethbridge were not moved I cannot say.

In asking the Secretary of State for India whether the Government had arrived at a determination with reference to the mode in which the native officials who came forward as witnesses in the Crawford case were to be dealt with, Lord Herschell took advantage of the privilege enjoyed by peers when putting a question of making a speech. The ex-Lord Chancellor, as he reminded the House of Lords, happened to be in India when the Poona inquiry was proceeding, and he was in a better position than some of Lord Reay's excited critics in the House of Commons of estimating the difficulties of the position. It is a pity that Lord Reay's predecessors, Sir R. Temple and Sir J. Fergusson, were not present when Lord Herschell spoke. Viscount Cross's reply, which will have been telegraphed out to you, is described by the *Times* as a fair compromise. No other London Journal of importance, so far as I have noticed, refers to the decision.

THE Emperor William has given a present of 50,000 marks to Colonel Kuster, director of the powder factory at Spandau, as a reward for his share in the new invention of smokeless powder.

IT is stated that the proposed compromise between the liquidators of the old Comptoir d'Escompte and the directors and auditors of that company was approved by the consulting committee on the liquidation at a meeting held last week. A circular embodying the above arrangement is to be issued shortly by the liquidators of the old Comptoir.

AN Ottawa telegram says that the Dominion Government has received advices from London on the Behring Sea difficulty indicating that the Government has declined to allow its Pacific Squadron to protect Canadian sealers found there ; also that negotiations were progressing to affect a settlement by arbitration. The comments of the American Press on the recent seizures generally indicate the opinion that the Government either should make actual captures, bringing sealers as prizes to American ports by sending a sufficient fleet to the Pacific, or else should stop these burlesque seizures, where the captive is permitted to escape with a single man on board. The Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Wharton, says :—" We have had no communication with the British Government on the subject of fishing in Behring Sea since Mr. Bayard was secretary. The subject stands exactly as when he retired last March. Nothing has been received from our Minister, Mr. Lincoln, or the British Government upon the question."

CRICKET.

GYMKHANA *VS.* PARSEES.

THE return match, Gymkhana *vs.* Parsees, was commenced on the Maidan yesterday. It will be remembered that on the last occasion the Gymkhana lost the match by a few runs. The Gymkhana went in first and scored 86 runs, Sangster, Barton, Edyvean, and Steele being the only ones who entered double figures. The Parsees scored 136, Morenas, Kanga, and Pavri putting together 30, 32, and 20, respectively. The Parsee team deserve great credit for the way in which they played, their fielding being particularly fine. The Gymkhana went in again and scored 13 runs for 4 wickets. Unless the Gymkhana play particularly well, they are sure to lose the match again.

The Parsee captain lost the toss, and the Gymkhana captain elected to send in his side first. Steel and O'Shea were the pioneer batsmen, with Pundole and Mody trundling. The first two overs were played very steadily, Steel scoring a single off each bowler. When a couple more runs had been put on, O'Shea was clean bowled by Mody (1 for 4). Sangster succeeded, and Steel put one of Pundole's balls away very neatly for two ; and in going out to meet the next ball of the same bowler he was stumped by Kanga (2 for 6). J. Jervoise joined Sangster at the wicket, and, after increasing the score by one, played a ball of Mody's into Kanga's hands (3 for 7). Wilkins was the new man in, and was dismissed by the first ball he received from Mody (4 for 7). Barton was then sent in, and shortly after he took to batting with a fine cut for two off Pundole brought 10 up on the board. The next ten were put together in very slow time and in singles, Sangster only succeeding once in putting one of Mody's balls away for three. Pavri relieved Pundole of the ball and Barton hit one of the new trundler's balls to leg for three, Sangster scoring a similar amount off his next ball. Sangster then hit Mody over the boundary and brought 30 up. The Parsee fielding at this stage of the game was admirable and elicited applause from the large number of spectators lining the Maidan. Sangster hit Mody for three, and shortly after Barton had his stump unearthed by the same bowler (5 for 39). Edyvean joined Sangster, and immediately 40 was telegraphed, he drove one of Pavri's for three in fine style. Indeed, had it not been for the smartness of the field, the hit would have been a boundary one. He was rewarded with a boundary four in his next hit, however, the bowler being Mody, and shortly after, with a snick for one, brought up the half century. Pundole was then put on again. The play now assumed a very steady character, and it was some time before 60 was telegraphed. Immediately this was done, however, Edyvean cut a ball of Pundole's beautifully played for three. The next ball of Pundole's Sangster put into Reporter's hands (6 for 65), and Steele succeeded. The new batsman put one of Pundole's away for three, and Edyvean scoring a single, raised the Gymkhana notch to 70. Pavri was now put on to bowl in place of Mody, and clean bowled Edyvean (7 for 78). Gould then batted and Gagrat was put on to bowl in place of Pundole, and Gould, after scoring one, was clean bowled by Pavri (8 for 82). Nicholson, the new man in, soon parted company with Steele, who was clean bowled by Gagrat (9 for 86), and Clarke joined Nicholson at the wicket, and allowed the first ball he received from Gagrat to scatter his bails, the whole of the Gymkhana thus being out for 86 runs.

Morenas and Reporter were the first representatives of the Parsees at the wicket, Steel bowling from the pavilion end. Morenas scored one off Steel and Morenas was caught by Edyvean off his fourth ball (1 for 1). Kanga joining Reporter runs came quickly. Both batsmen completely collared the bowling, and the Gymkhana men were treated to a good deal of leather hunting. Morenas and Kanga hit a 4 and a 2 each and 60 went up, when Kanga skied one of Steel's balls, which was held by Steel. (2 for 62). Gagrat succeeded and Wilkins relieved Clark of the ball. The game again assumed a very steady character, the next eight runs being put together in singles, and shortly after 70 was completed Morenas was given out l.-b.-w. (3 for 75). Pavri was the new man in, and Barton resumed trundling. Gagrat then placed one of Barton's balls in Nicholson's hands (4 for 79), and he was succeeded by Bapasola. Play was very steady for several overs, and the next ten runs took some time in compiling. Play brightened up then, and Pavri with a fine hit for three brought the century up. Bapasola was then clean bowled by Barton (5 for 103). Mody then went in and scored four off the first ball he received, the bowler being Barton. Shortly after Pavri allowed one of Steel's balls into his wicket (6 for 109), Dubash, the new man in, scored one off the first ball he received, bringing the Parsee notch up to 110. Mody then gave Wilkins an easy chance off Steel, which he did not refuse (7 for 110). Doctor joined Dubash, and the two made things pretty lively for the next ten minutes or so, when 120 was telegraphed. Clark was then put on in place of Barton, and dismissed Dubash (8 for 128). Barucha, who succeeded with a fine hit for 3 off Steel, brought 130 up, and shortly after was run out (9 for 136). Pundole then went in, and before he could add anything to the score was bowled by Clark.

O'Shea and Jervois, commenced the Gymkhana second innings, Pundole and Mody bowling. O'Shea and Jervois scored two each in singles off Pundole's four balls. The runs continued to be scored in singles by both batsmen till Jervois cut one of Pundole's balls for three, which brought 10 up. Jervois then gave Bapasola a hard chance off one of Pundole's balls, which he did did not refuse (1 for 12). Gould succeeded and soon lost O'Shea, who placed a ball of Pundole's in Dubash's hands (2 for 12). Nicholson succeeded, and Gould was clean bowled by Mody without adding anything to the score (3 for 12). Steele was the new man in and was clean bowled first ball by Mody and was succeeded by Barton. Shortly after time was called.

The following is the full score :—

GYMKHANA.
1st Innings.

E E Steel st Pundole	5
C O'Shea b Mody	1
A Sangster c Reporter b Pundole	26
Capt Jervoise c Kanga b Mody	1
A D Wilkins b Mody	0
A E Barton b Mody	11
Edyvean b Pavri	19
Capt Steele, b Gagrat	12
A P Gould b Pavri	1
Nicholson not out	0
H Clark b Gagrat	0
Extras	10
Total	86

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Pundole	75	30	3	2
Mody	85	23	8	4
Pavri	35	19	1	2
Gagrat	8	4	0	2

PARSEES.
First Innings.

J M Morenas, l b w	30
Reporter c Edyvean b Steel	0
D Kanga c Steele b Steel	32
B D Gagrat c Nicholson b Barton	5
M E Pavri b Steel	20
N Bapasola b Barton	8
D Dubash b Clark	13
R E Mody c Wilkins b Steel	5
S A Doctor, not out	8
N Bharucha, run out	6
Pundole b Clark	0
Extras	9
Total	136

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Steel	146	53	8	4
Barton	85	41	4	3
Wilkins	25	9	2	0
Clark	52	24	4	2

GYMKHANA.
2nd Innings.

O'Shea c Dubash b Pundole	5
Capt Jervoise c Bapasola b Pundole	7
A P Gould b Mody	0
Nicholson, not out	1
Capt Steele b Mody	0
Barton, not out	0
Total	13

BOWLING.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Pundole	25	11	1	2
Mody	20	2	2	2

A PRUSSIAN Royal Order has been published sanctioning the creation of an Evangelical establishment with corporate rights at Jerusalem. According to the terms of the statutes, which have been approved by the Emperor, the establishment will be formed from the funds available, amounting to 1,800,000 marks, and will have its head-quarters at Berlin. It has for its object the preservation of the existing and the creation of new Evangelical institutions as Jerusalem.

THE TELLY GULLY MURDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I crave a short space in your columns to plead the case of Hajee Elias Alladinbhai, now lying under sentence of death in Bombay, on the ground that if the venue had been fixed at Poona, his sentence must have been reviewed by the High Court and he would have had a good chance of being acquitted by that tribunal, even if a Tanna jury had found him guilty. There was no eye-witness of the deed, except a little child, whose evidence was inadmissible, though admitted. Had the sentence come to the High Court for confirmation we might have read in your columns a long judgment pointing at the son if the accused did say to a policeman that he had committed the murder and handed him the knife. Still the evidence of the policeman was to be received with great caution and was usually untrustworthy. Although neighbours testified to hearing the prisoner confess to the deed, yet their evidence might be called that of accomplices, and, the Evidence Act notwithstanding, the trying Judge erred in not pointing out to the jury that such evidence could not safely be depended upon. Besides, the jury's sympathies must have been unduly excited by the admission into the witness-box of the poor little child. The learned Government Pleader had pressed upon them the maxim '*judex damnatur quum nocens absolvitur*,' but that did not apply. Since, if the High Court acquitted the accused, he was no longer *nocens* but *innocens*. The prisoner must be acquitted and the knife should be returned to him. Whoever has perused diligently your columns for the last two or three years must admit that this, or something very like it might have been the revising tribunal's verdict, and I beg the public to consider whether it is right that the fact of the murder having been committed on this side of Sion Causeway instead of in Salsette should make such a difference to the unhappy man. I would suggest a public meeting being called with the object of extending to convicted murderers in the island of Bombay the privileges of their fellows elsewhere.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 12. SPECTATOR.

P.S.—Even if the revising Judges had confirmed the sentence, it is extremely likely that they should have mitigated the sentence to transportation, on the ground that there was no evidence of premeditation. But even this chance is denied to him, and he must die, unless the Crown have mercy.

BOMBAY SOROSIS CLUB.

THE regular meeting of the Sorosis Club was held last Saturday afternoon at the Alexandra Girls' School, Miss Swansegar, vice-president, presiding.

After the usual routine business the corresponding secretary read a communication from Mr. Cama, honorary secretary of the Alexandra Girls' Institute, in reply to the formal request that had been made to the board of trustees for the use of the room and piano for the meetings of the club. The board of trustees offered the use of the room gratuitously, and the use of the piano for rupees sixty per year. The society voted to accept the use of the school-room, and to send a vote of thanks to the board of trustees for the same. After some discussion they agreed not to use the piano, believing it to be honorable to go without things that the society was unable to pay for.

Miss Manekji presented the following communication, which was then read :—" The majority of the directors have decided that the Sorosis Club be charged rupees five per month for the use of the Alexandra School piano. One of the directors, however, appreciates so much the object of this first club for ladies that, as an earnest of his wish not to let its advancement be marred by finding it hard to pay the rent out of its present scanty means, with a very considerate generosity this gentleman volunteers to pay rupees sixty, the first year's charges, and with a modesty equalling his liberality he wishes not to have his name made known, but to be called a " Parsi friend." This communication was received with hearty cheers, and a vote of thanks was given to their unknown friend.

A lesson on Parliamentary Law was then given, the members carefully writing down questions and answers in their note-books.

Miss Palumcotte then sang " Shells of the Ocean" in a most creditable manner.

The essays that were handed in showed that the members were thoroughly in earnest and desirous of doing their best. It was found impossible to finish the subject at one meeting and will be continued at the next meeting.

Mrs. Bartley presented a paper on the " Jewels of the Bible," which proved that she had gone carefully over the subject. Shewentibai read only half of an elaborate article, which was illustrated by a number of views of the state jewels of Baroda. Miss Hunt's article was left over entire. Miss Cooper's article was half read, and left to be finished at the next meeting. The articles all showed that much care had been taken in their preparation. A more complete report of the papers will be given when the subject has been finished.

Dr. Ryder gave a biographical sketch of the life of Miss Mary Carpenter, of her organizing in 1840 the ragged schools at Bristol, England, of her work and publications to better the condition of the poor. In 1865 she came to India, having resolved to devote the remainder of her life to the elevation of the women of this country. She made four visits to India, and brought out with her funds and teachers to establish schools at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras. The training school for teachers founded by her in Bombay was finally merged into the Alexandra Girls' Institution and the Normal School went to Poona. She died in Bristol, England, in 1877.

A vote of thanks was then given to the papers of Bombay that had so kindly aided their work without compensation.

Five new names were added to the list of membership and others were proposed. Two Mahomedan ladies living in the interior had written asking if they could become corresponding members. They were very gladly received.

Miss Cursetjee said she had had a letter of enquiry wishing to know particulars and if they might form a branch at Ahmedabad, and several gentlemen had asked her if the club was going to live.

Mrs. Turner, who had recently returned from Poona, said she had been surprised at the number of ladies and gentlemen who had asked about the club, and who said they read the reports with interest.

Dr. Ryder said they probably all knew by this time that she was much interested in industrial education for women. One class of girls were already learning to make " topees." They were taught how to select the different qualities of material ; how to calculate the number that could be cut from a given amount of cloth ; how to make and how to embroider them. It is proposed to teach the class how to do this one thing thoroughly. She hopes soon to form a class for Kinder-Garten teachers. A class to learn book-keeping had already been formed. Instruction would begin on first of October. There were two vacancies in this class, and if any of the young ladies or their friends would like to know more about it she would be glad to tell them. She asked the school-girls how many of them had read the account of the opening of the Mahomedan Girls' School at Poona, advised them to read the addresses that were given at these school entertainments, and to form the habit of reading at least the telegraphic news in the daily papers ; advised them not to read any books hastily ; to keep a note-book in which to record extracts from different authors, and another for words found in reading, the pronunciation or meaning of which were not familiar to them. All united in singing " God save the Queen" and the meeting adjourned for two weeks.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Sept. 16. -The barometer has fallen over the whole of India, except four stations on the west coast, where there is a very slight rise. The fall is largest in the north of the Bay and Orissa, and a large shallow depression now covers the north of the Bay, in which the weather probably is unsettled and squally. Winds at the coast stations of the Bay are somewhat irregular, but indicate a feeble cyclonic circulation over the depression area in the Bay. The depression off the west coast in the Arabian Sea is unchanged in character, but has advanced further north, and is now off Bombay, where south-west winds have again set in. The mail steamer reports light south-west monsoon from Socotra to longitude 68 and light north-east winds and fine weather thence to Bombay, hence the shallow depression in the Arabian Sea lies along the west coast and has not yet developed into a cyclonic storm. Winds are strengthening rapidly at Colombo. Light rain has fallen in the west coast districts, and there were some heavy local showers in Burma and Bengal. Julpaigorie reports four inches, Purneah, Dhubri Masulipatam, and Tavoy three each, Kendat two, and Poona, Colombo, and Calicut one each.

LORD HERSCHELL AND THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

IN the House of Lords on Wednesday, August 28th, the following debate took place on the Crawford Commission and the Mamlatdars' case, to which reference is made in to-day's leader and in our London letter :—

Lord Herschell rose to ask the Secretary of State for India whether the Government have arrived at a determination with reference to the mode in which the native officials are to be dealt with who came forward as witnesses before the commission of inquiry into the conduct of Mr. Crawford. The noble and learned lord said that before putting the question he desired to say a few words upon the subject. In the course of last year the Government of Bombay found itself in a position of peculiar difficulty and embarrassment. Justice had hardly been done to that Government in the criticism which had been passed upon its action, because the difficulty of its position had not been fully realized. A native had been tried and sentenced to imprisonment in the Poona district of the Bombay Presidency for having received bribes ; and an impression widely prevailed that this man was only an instrument, and that the person who had employed him was an official, high in the Indian service, who was at that time Commissioner for the Poona district. The Government of Bombay had reason to believe that that impression was well founded, but they felt the difficulty of obtaining proof in such a case, however well founded the charge might be. It was needless to dwell on the great mischief that would have resulted, if the charges were well founded, from leaving Mr. Crawford in the position he occupied. The Government of Bombay believed that his continuing in that position was calculated to lead to widespread corruption, if there were any truth in the information which had been laid before him. Therefore, they were under every possible obligation to deal with Mr. Crawford and his continuance in that position, with a view to his removal in case the charges were well founded. In these circumstances the Government came to the conclusion that it would be impossible to obtain evidence of the acts which were alleged against Mr. Crawford, and of which he was believed to be guilty, unless assurance were given to the native officials who had been serving under him, and who were alleged to have given money to Hanmantrao for Mr. Crawford, that if they did come forward and testify before the commission and tell the truth they should in no way suffer for it. Undoubtedly it was a serious matter to give such a pledge. It had been no uncommon thing to give a pledge of indemnity from any proceeding against a person who came forward in such circumstances in respect of acts which he had done ; but in this case the difficulty was much increased by the fact that these men were in the employ of the Government of India, and it was useless giving them a pledge unless it secured them from the loss of their position in respect of these acts. That was the difficult position in which the Government of Bombay found themselves. Inquiry was made by a commission, which reported that although the allegations of personal bribery and corruption against Mr. Crawford were not proved, yet that by employing this man to raise money for him, and by putting him in the position he held, he had enabled him to lead others to the belief that the threats, invitations, and solicitations which came from Hanmantrao really came from Mr. Crawford himself. The result of the commission was that Mr. Crawford was dismissed the service ; and that punishment was not in the slightest degree in excess of what he merited. Our rule in India could not be maintained unless the administration of justice and that of the country generally by European officials was above the suspicion of corruption of any kind whatever. It had been the custom to felicitate ourselves upon the absolute freedom from corruption and indirect motive of European employés in dealing with the question of the extension of native employment in India ; and it was of vital importance that everything should be done to secure that the European officers employed should be above suspicion. There was some ground for blaming those who appointed Mr. Crawford to the position he occupied, because it was known that he was in a condition of hopeless impecuniosity. When the matter came before the public there was in some quarters a feeling in favour of the immediate dismissal of the native officials who had given money to Hanmantrao. The Government of Bombay was called upon to violate the pledge they had given that the men should not suffer on account of their evidence. A greater hardship than that could hardly be conceived. To some extent that outcry proceeded from the friends of Mr. Crawford. Others joined in the outcry because they belong to a class who were only too ready to point to all questionable acts on the part of native officials with the view of keeping down the number of natives to be employed. Others condemned the action of the Bombay Government because they were jealous for the purity of the service. He could not think that these critics fully appreciated the difficulties of the Bombay Government and the enormous importance of obtaining evidence if the charges were true. No doubt the case put forward by those who called for the immediate dismissal of these men was a plausible one. They said they had compensated Hanmantrao for giving them their offices ; they had purchased them, and no man who had purchased his office and admitted it, ought to be allowed to continue in it. But that was not a true description of the action of these men as he understood their words. Being in India at the time of the inquiry, he read the evidence from day to day in the journals, and in considering that evidence we must try to realise what was the relation of these men to the Commissioner. Their future was in his hands—their promotion, their degradation, their removal from place to place. He was satisfied that these men had reason to believe that the solicitations and assurances which came to them from Hanmantrao really came from the Commissioner himself. These views were shared by European officials unconnected with the Government of Bombay. In the circumstances the nature of the acts done was not a buying of offices, and he did not believe they bought their offices ; they obtained their positions in the ordinary way, subject to the ordinary conditions, and they would have obtained them if they had never given a rupee to Hanmantrao. They believed that if they had not done it, they would have suffered unjustly. It was a levying of blackmail, and not a buying of offices ; the money was extorted from them, and they paid it in the hope that the payment would save them from injustice. That was the true character of the act, and it seemed to them essentially different from the buying of offices. We must remember it was not so long since that offices were bought and sold in England ; and we must bear in mind the advance which had been made in India, where, although it had scarcely reached to the level of European or of English ideas, the majority

provocation or under slender temptation, paid money to purchase favours to which they had no substantial claim; (2) those who only paid under extreme pressure in order to avoid unmerited degradation, unjust supercession, or transfers, ruinous to their purse and destructive, as they feared, of their health." It was quite impossible to give effect to the indemnity with regard to the first and corrupt class. The second class on the other hand, can hardly be said to have had any corrupt intention whatever, but to have been the victim of extortion. The consideration of individual cases is now before the Government of India. I have no doubt that those whom they consider corrupt will without fail be dismissed from all their offices with such money compensation as the Government of India may think advisable, and that the rest will be allowed to remain in their offices—an indemnity being given in all cases, but simply against private suits and public prosecutions. In conclusion, I must take this opportunity of stating that Lord Reay has certainly done his utmost to give full effect to the pledges which he gave, and has acted all through with the highest sense of honour, and although he was, in my judgment, ill-advised in the particular course which he took, and which I have not been able to sanction, I have every confidence in his administration, and can bear testimony to his continuous and successful efforts to promote the moral, social, and material prosperity of the people committed to his charge.

THE SHAH'S TOUR.

THE Shah arrived in Vienna at three o'clock on Friday afternoon (August 23), and was received at the railway station by the Emperor Francis Joseph, the Archdukes Charles Louis, Ferdinand, William, and Rainer, and the principal civil and military authorities. After the presentation of the Archdukes and the inspection of the guard-of-honour, the assembled functionaries were introduced to the Shah, who then drove off with the Emperor to the Hofburg, the suites following in other carriages. The route was lined with troops in parade uniform, and the streets were thronged with people, who gave the distinguished visitor a cordial reception. On arriving at the Hofburg the Shah was received at the entrance by the Archduchess Maria Theresa, acting as the representative of the Empress.

On Saturday morning the Shah received Count Kalnoky, and at noon the high State officials, the general officers, and the Diplomatic Body were introduced to His Majesty. In the afternoon the Shah proceeded to the vault in the Capuchin Church, and placed a wreath on the coffin of the late Crown Prince Rudolph. In the evening a State banquet was given in honour of the Shah, in the ballroom of the Castle of Schonbrunn, which was gaily decorated for the occasion. Among those present were the members of the Imperial family, the Siamese Princes, the Austrian Court and State dignitaries, and the Shah's suite.

On Sunday morning, the weather being fine, the Shah was driven about the Ring of Vienna, and visited the new Court Theatre. In the afternoon he made the ascent of the Kahlenberg on the railway, accompanied by Archduke Charles Louis and a small suite, including little Aziz. Little Aziz (we are told) for some reason or other, looked very grumpy, though none of the courtesies due to a personage of his importance had been omitted. He had the seat of honour in a court carriage all to himself, an aide-de-camp sat beside him, the guards gave him a salute, and the amused faces of laughing Viennese girls beamed kindly on him from the pavements. The Imperial party dined at the Kahlenberg, and on descending to Vienna went to the Opera, where a special ballet divertissement, including some Persian airs and dances, was performed.

During his three days' stay in Vienna the Shah distributed several decorations and medals, fifteen grand crosses of the Order of the Lion and Sun, sixteen insignia of the first class of the same Order, twenty-six of the second class, thirty-seven of the third, and fifty-two of the last two classes. He has been decidedly popular here (writes the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*), though not in the same manner or for the same reasons as in England and France. The Viennese, who take no political interest in Persia, feel beholden to His Majesty because he has made such a recreative exhibition of himself. His diamonds have been less dear to them than his delicious coolness. A monarch who has not the slightest regard for punctuality, and who on all occasions shows that he means to think only of himself and of his own convenience, introduces a refreshing novelty into the popular ideas about kingship. Before the Shah started on his present tour unwelcome stories were circulated about his having Europeanised himself and become nothing more than a Sovereign of the common type—calm, courteous, cautious, and buttoned up to the chin. How disappointing it would have been had this proved true. But no; Vienna has seen its old original Shah in his old form, and his return has provoked the same outburst of merriment as always greets the appearance of certain popular characters in a harlequinade. Everything that his Majesty has done has been so done as to get talked about. Of another such man one might say that he had an astonishing faculty for doing the wrong thing, but we know that a King can do no wrong. At a Court dinner the Shah omits to give his arm to an archduchess who is acting as his hostess, and she has to run after him. At another Court function, where the Emperor was waiting for him, he arrives, without concern, more than a quarter of an hour late. At the Zoological Gardens he borrows a stick to goad the animals, and make them savage. At some public baths he and his valet play pranks with the water-cocks and flood the bath-room. In another place, having wetted his hands, His Majesty wipes them on the coat-tails of the nearest gentleman present. The Shah goes to buy a pair of spectacles, but cannot trouble himself to enter the shop, and orders that the goods shall be brought out to his carriage. It never occurs to him that the street traffic is instantly blocked by the crowd which assembles to see him try on the glasses; and so, again when he went to sup with the Persian Minister, Neriman Khan, it never entered his mind that he ought to take notice of the guests who had been invited to meet him. He and little Aziz, his favourite, supped alone together in a small boudoir, and when they had eaten enough they went away. How simple and truly royal this was, and how grateful some of us ought to be to the Shah for giving us a glimpse of royalty as it possibly disported itself in Europe in the good old times!

The Shah arrived at Budapest at about seven o'clock on Monday evening, and he was greeted with vociferous shouts of "Eljen" by a large crowd which had assembled on the quays to see him land. His Majesty was received by Archduke Joseph. On Tuesday he paid a visit to the Hungarian Academy of Science and Art. He was welcomed in the name of the members by Professor Vambery, who addressed His Majesty in the Persian tongue. The Shah then passed through the splendid rooms of the Palace, and was enchanted by the fine view from the balcony. He afterwards drove to the National Museum, and subsequently proceeded by steamer to the neighbouring charmingly-situated Margaret Island in the Danube. At seven o'clock His Majesty drove to the Opera House, where he witnessed the performance of a ballet.

The Shah practically concluded his European tour on Wednesday evening, when he left Budapest for Russia on his way homewards. Four weeks will elapse, however, before he reaches Teheran, as he will travel slowly by way of Odessa, Tiflis, and Batoum.

Everyone at Budapest, says the *Times'* correspondent, was amused at the doings of little Aziz, the Shah's favourite, but the merriment was greatest among those who were not brought directly into contact with this "enfant terrible." Aziz is remarkable not only for his pranks, but for his domineering ways towards the persons in the Shah's suite, who have to grin and bear it as they may, and for his impudence towards the rest of mankind. Having been cautioned by the captain of the ship which brought him to Budapest that he was standing in a dangerous part of the vessel, he told that officer to be less familiar in addressing a superior." The sweet boy seems to have an unlimited supply of pocket-money, and indulges every caprice that enters his little head. Being taken to some public baths in Vienna he retained twelve rooms for his own use, half-a-dozen baths filled, and amused himself by pumping the water in and out of them. If the Shah intends little Aziz to become a useful Persian he is not giving that young gentleman the training that will surely conduce to this end. He may be amused by the faces and forced smiles of Cabinet Ministers and Court dignitaries as they submit to the practical jokes of the Shah's favourite—such, for instance, as being splashed at a public fountain, as happened the other day. But if we reflect on the sort of man that may grow out of the passionate, unfeeling, and self-indulgent little monkey whom the Shah delights to honour, the whole thing ceases to appear jocular.

Writing in the *Pester Lloyd* on the personal characteristics of the Shah, Professor Vambery says:—"The Shah's policy has been more prudent and successful than that of his predecessor, and to this policy is due the fact that under his rule not an inch of Persian territory has been lost. He is fully aware of the hostile intentions of his northern neighbour, and he must regret the platonic manifestations of good will on the part of his English friends. As, however, John Bull can only be roused in moments of extreme danger the Shah has been obliged to play a waiting game, and in that art he has displayed extraordinary skill."

THE Grand Duke George of Leuchtenberg was married at Peterhof, St. Petersburg, on Wednesday (28th ult.) to the Princess Anastasia of Montenegro.

THE QUEEN IN WALES.

H. M. THE QUEEN, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg and her Grand Ducal Highness Princess Alix of Hesse, arrived at Llanderfel Station, North Wales, at eight o'clock on Friday morning, 23rd ult., and was received by Captain R. D. Pryce, Lord Lieutenant of Merionethshire, and Mrs. Pryce, who presented Her Majesty with a bouquet; Mr. Wood, High Sheriff of the country; Colonel Evans Lloyd, and Mr. Price of Rhiwlas. The half-dozen Indian retainers who accompanied the Royal party met with a special ovation, the crowd apparently mistaking them for Oriental potentates of magnificent degree. The Highland footmen are now utterly eclipsed by these comparatively new additions to the Royal retinue. At the hall the visitors were received by Mr. Robertson and Mr. Raikes, the Post-master-General, who is the Minister in attendance. Across the stone bridge an arch of evergreen and heather had been erected, bearing the legend, "Duw gadwo ein Brenhines," the Welsh version of "God save our Queen." As the carriages entered the gates of Pale the Royal Standard was run up the flag-staff.

A HEARTY RECEPTION.

The road to Bala, along which the Royal party drove in the afternoon, is one of supreme loveliness, running through the famous vale of Edyrnion. By its side the dark waters of the Dee hurry over their rocky bed, and larch and copper-beech, still retaining their summer freshness in this land of rain, form natural archways of verdure. To the left the valley rises by sloping meadows and heather-covered hills into the long range of Berwyn. Further on, the heights of Castell Carndochan and Gwynyfynydd are discernible, and on a clear day the Arans, with Cader Idris standing like a sentinel over the whole, form a majestic background. To the right are low hills stretching away into the distance in graceful curves; and Arrenig rises immediately in front. A few little cottages are sprinkled along the road, and, with hardly an exception, these were modestly decorated in honour of the Royal visit. As Bala was approached the decorations became more profuse, and at Rhiwlas, the old mansion of Mr. R. J. Lloyd Price, was a triumphal arch with the motto, "Llyangyfiarchiadau-y-Rhiwlas," which is said to mean "Congratulations of Rhiwlas." Crossing the quaint bridge over the Tryweryn that joins the Dee close by the Bala, the carriages passed under another arch, which gave a welcome to Merioneth, and at the other end of the street was a similar structure, with the sentiment in Welsh, "On a throne unshaken, long live Victoria." "Welcome to Bala" was the first inscription that greeted Her Majesty; and "United welcome of a loyal country," "Gallant little Wales is true to thee," and "The heart of Wales is glad to-day," and similar greetings were to be seen on every hand. Enthusiastic cheering commenced as the Royal party entered the town between the double line of spectators, and continued until the vehicle came to a standstill opposite the County Hall. Her Majesty bowing the while, apparently well pleased with her reception. Without loss of time the ceremony of the day was commenced. Mr. Raikes stepped forward and presented Miss Sybil Margaret Clark, of Moelygarnedd, who handed a bouquet to the Queen, and the same office was performed by Miss Ethel Kynaston Williams, of Gwerntrefin, to Princess Beatrice, and by Miss Jane Augusta Jones, of Mount Place, to Princess Alix of Hesse, Miss Catherine Jones, of Plas Dern, presented a "buttonhole" to Prince Henry. Her Majesty having thanked the young ladies, Capt. Pryce handed to the Queen an address on behalf of the county.

The Queen handed the following reply to Captain Pryce:—

I thank you for your loyal and dutiful address. It gives me great satisfaction to meet my subjects who live in this beautiful and interesting part of my dominions. I received with pleasure your assurances of devotion to my Throne and person, and I pray God that you and your children may never cease to enjoy the blessings of happiness and prosperity in all the circumstances of your lives.

BALA LAKE.

Mr. Price, of Rhiwlas, next asked the Queen's acceptance of a painting of Bala Lake, the work of Mr. Edwin A. Pettit, on behalf of the ladies of Bala and the neighbourhood, and Her Majesty expressed the pleasure it gave her to accept the picture, which, together with the present of the parishioners of Llanderfel, which took the form of a hazel stick grown in the district, mounted with a gold band, bearing the inscription, "Llanderfel to H.M. Victoria, R.I., 1889," will be to the Queen pleasant mementoes of this part of her dominions. The ceremony concluded with this presentation, and the carriages drove off. The Royal visitors proceeded along the north shore of Bala Lake, in view of Cader Idris and the Arans, to Glanyllyn, the pretty little shooting-box of Sir Watkin W. Wynn. Here they were received by Sir Watkin and Lady Williams Wynn, and took tea, staying for half an hour, and then returning to Pale.

Impressive and picturesque as was the ceremonial at Bala on Friday, it was but a foretaste of the welcome in store for Her Majesty during her sojourn in the Principality. On Saturday the sylvan glades and wooded slopes of the valley of the Dee gave place to the coalfields of Denbighshire, and instead of yeomanry, farmers, shepherds, and small town tradespeople, Her Majesty's progress from Ruabon to Wrexham lay through crowds of miners, factory hands, and other operatives. Add to this that the day selected for the visit to Wrexham was a general holiday, and it will be seen that all the materials were at hand for an imposing popular gathering.

The Royal party left Pale Hall about three o'clock. They drove to Llanderfel Station, where they entered a special train for Ruabon. At Corwen and Llangollen large crowds assembled, who heartily cheered as the train passed. At Ruabon the Queen was received by Colonel Cornwallis West (Lord Lieutenant for Denbighshire), and other notabilities. Several presentations having been made to Her Majesty, the party entered their carriages, a drive of six miles bringing them to Wrexham. Venetian masts with streamers spanned the road the entire distance, and a continuous cheer ran along the line of spectators.

ACTON PARK.

Acton Park, Her Majesty's destination, presented a brilliant scene. Behind a barrier built round an oval space were massed 14,000 Sunday-school scholars, young and old. A dais was erected on one side of the enclosure, and it was here that the chief business of the day was to take place. The sun shone brightly. The fine old trees of the park formed a rich frame to a brilliant and vivacious picture, gay with pretty faces, waving plumes, and varied uniforms. The guard-of-honour consisted of fifty men of the 3rd Battalion of the Welsh Fusiliers, and fifty men of the 4th Battalion with the colour of the former. The band of the 2nd Battialion was in the centre of the line, and was accompanied by the well-known white goat of the regiment, the animal standing forward in full view of everyone. As the Queen drove into the enclosure, a loud and prolonged cheer greeted her. As soon as quiet was restored Her Majesty signified her pleasure that the proceedings should commence, and Mr. Raikes who had by this time stepped on to the dais, presented the Mayor. Major Morris in turn presented the Mayoress, who handed to the Queen an ode (magnificently bound in an album) by Mr. Lewis Morris, who is known in the locality as the Poet Laureate of Wales."

A NONCONFORMIST ADDRESS.

The Postmaster-General next presented Colonel West and Mr. G. W. Townshend, High Sheriff of Denbigh, by whom a county address consisting of two sentences of the customary material was presented. The next address was an illuminated vellum document in which the Bishop and clergy of the diocese of St. Asaph welcomed the Defender of the Faith to their most ancient see. Her Majesty replied to both addresses very graciously. After the Bishop and clergy had been duly presented, the Rev. Dr. David Roberts, Welsh Congregational minister, and four other Nonconformist ministers were presented by the Post-master-General, and handed in an address, to which the Queen replied in the following terms:—

I have received with much gratification the address which you have presented on behalf of the Nonconformist ministers in the counties of Denbigh, Flint, and Merioneth. I thank you heartily for your expression of good-will towards my Throne and person. I rejoice to think that in these, as well as in other parts of my dominions, the growth of a spirit of true religion and of Christian virtue has kept pace with increasing material prosperity, and I heartily pray that the same progress may continue to be exhibited in future by all my faithful subjects in Wales.

To the address presented by the Mayor on behalf of the Corporation of Wrexham, the Queen raised the veil which had hitherto covered her face, and in a clear voice read the following reply:—

I receive with sincere satisfaction your expression of loyal devotion to my Throne and person. It is with great interest and pleasure that I visit this busy part of the Principality of Wales. I heartily rejoice at the signs of renewed commercial activity which appear on every side, and at the evidence thus afforded of improvement in trade and of reviving prosperity amongst the vast and hard-working population of Wrexham and its neighbourhood, with whose sufferings in the past I have felt the keenest sympathy. I hope that, by the blessing of God, this favourable condition of circumstances may long continue to prevail.

The Mayor then presented a gold commemorative medal, designed and executed by Mr. Edward Owens, a local jeweller, and Miss Cunliffe presented a bouquet. It was nearly six o'clock before the return journey was commenced. The Royal party drove to Wrexham Station amid renewed demonstrations of loyalty, and proceeded thence by special train to Pale. In the evening Wrexham was illuminated.

On Sunday morning, 25th ult., the Queen attended Divine service in Pale Hall, the Bishop of St. Asaph officiating and preaching a short sermon. After lunch the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Princess Alice of Hesse, drove through the village of Llanderfel towards Corwen and Bala, returning thence to Pale. In the evening selections of sacred music were given by the village choir.

THE VALE OF LLANGOLLEN.

Mr. Ruskin's estimate of the vale of Llangollen, that it is "entirely lovely in its gentle wildness," was never more expressive of the character of this delightful region than on Monday, 26th ult., are when all nature showed forth her earliest autumn tints under a brilliant and almost cloudless sky. Monday was the anniversary of the birth of His Royal Highness the late Prince Consort, and this special occasion had long been chosen by the Queen as the day on which she would honour her old and trusted friend Sir Theodore Martin, the biographer of her late Consort, with a visit at his residence, Bryntisilio, which commands the loveliest scenery in the Vale of Llangollen, and where Sir Theodore wrote his "Life of the Prince Consort." In the morning, the Queen went privately for a drive in the grounds of Pale Hall. Her Majesty was enabled to have a magnificent prospect from the park in the direction of Snowdonia and the mountain range of Cader Idris, Aran, Mawddy, and Arrenigo.

THE PRINCESS AND THE COLLIERS.

Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenberg, accompanied by Sir Watkin and Lady Williams Wynn, arrived at Ruabon at half-past eleven on Monday morning (26th ult.) and at once drove off to the Wynnstay Collieries, a mile distant. It is understood that this is the first occasion on which Royalty entered a mine in this country. The Prince and Princess entered the mine, which were sufficiently large for them to stand upright, and they witnessed with the greatest interest the coal-cutting by miners. Major Evans Morris, Mr. A. C. Boyd of Dukinfield, and the underground manager accompanied the Princess into the cage. Having accomplished this requisite operation, the party stepped into four trains which had been arranged with seats in them, and were then pushed along for about five hundred yards towards the face of the coal. On arriving at the workings the Princess was asked to fire a shot which had been prepared, the explosive used being roburite. The Princess safely accomplished the task by means of electricity, and it was observed how slight were the fumes following the discharge of the shot, roburite being safer and giving off less offensive smell than gunpowder. After inspecting the result of the shot, a large mass of coal being liberated, the party went to inspect the ventilating furnaces. Returning to the upcast through the dumb drifts, the party then ascended to the surface. The depth of the shaft descended by Princess Beatrice and her husband was 307 yards.

On Tuesday morning the Queen drove about the grounds of Pale in her pony chaise, and after luncheon received Major Evans Morris, the Mayor of Wrexham, upon whom she conferred the honour of knighthood. Subsequently Sir John Huleston, M.P., was received by Her Majesty, who expressed to him the great pleasure which she had derived from her visit to Wales, and her appreciation of the character of the Welsh people, especially alluding to their love of and proficiency in music. The Princess Beatrice proceeded in the afternoon to Barmouth, and laid the foundation-stone of a new church to be dedicated to St. John. After lunching with the Dowager Marchioness of Londonderry, Her Royal Highness returned to Pale, and at ten o'clock the Royal party left by special train for Balmoral. Large crowds assembled at the railway stations at Ruabon and Wrexham, and heartily cheered the Queen as she passed. Bonfires were lit on many of the hills in North Wales, and great enthusiasm prevailed.

FROM WALES TO SCOTLAND.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, Prince Henry of Battenberg and Princess Alix of Hesse, arrived in Aberdeen on Wednesday morning, 28th Oct. The train reached the station at half-past nine o'clock, and, after an hour's delay, during which the Royal party and suite were served with breakfast, left for Ballater en route for Balmoral. The Lord Provost and the magistrates of Aberdeen were in attendance when the Queen arrived; but otherwise the visit was strictly private. The Royal train arrived at Ballater punctually at twelve o'clock. The weather, which had been extremely boisterous all the morning, gradually improved as the hour of Her Majesty's arrival approached, and when the Royal train arrived, excellent Queen's weather prevailed. Her Majesty's guard of honour, commanded by Colonel Money, was posted at the station, and several hundreds of spectators witnessed the arrival, and cheered loudly as the Royal carriage drove slowly off. The journey from Ballater to Balmoral was accomplished by posting in about an hour and a-half, and the castle was reached about half-past one o'clock.

THE PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

PARLIAMENT was prorogued by commission on the 30th ultimo, when the Queen's speech was read. Summaries have already appeared; below we give the full text:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,—It is with much satisfaction that I release you from the labours of a protracted Session.

My relations with other Powers continue to be of the most cordial character. Since the commencement of this Session nothing has happened to diminish the confident expectation of unbroken European peace which I was then able to express.

The only exception to the tranquil course of events since that period has been a very partial renewal of the attempts formerly made by the followers of the Mahdi to invade the southern frontier of Egypt. The invading force was arrested and dispersed with conspicuous skill and complete effect by the troops of His Highness the Khedive, supported by a small British contingent under the command of General Grenfell.

A Conference upon the affairs of Samoa, consisting of Representatives of Great Britain, Germany, and the United States, was assembled at Berlin in the spring, and agreed upon a Convention for regulating the government of those islands. This instrument has been accepted by me and by the German Emperor, and now awaits the assent of the Senate of the United States.

At my suggestion, the King of the Belgians has consented to summon in the autumn a Conference of the European Powers at Brussels which will consider the present condition of the Slave Trade, both by land and sea, and will deliberate upon measures for arresting or mitigating the evils which it still inflicts upon mankind.

I have come to an agreement with the French Republic by which various controversies with respect to the boundaries of our respective possessions on the West Coast of Africa have been adjusted.

It has afforded me much pleasure to accept the loyal offers of several of the native princes and chiefs, who have come forward to share the military burdens imposed upon my subjects in British India, and I welcome their co-operation in the common defence of the Empire.

The measures which you have taken, with no grudging hand to strengthen the naval defences of the Empire, will enable my subjects to pursue their industry and enterprise in more complete security and peace.

The Act reforming the Local Government of Scotland will, I am convinced, contribute largely to the welfare and contentment of my people in that Kingdom.

I much regret that the pressure upon your time has prevented you from passing a bill for conferring Responsible Government on my subjects in Western Australia. I trust that this very desirable object may be effected at an early period.

I sincerely hope that the new Board of Agriculture may be the means of still further developing the oldest of our national industries.

I am thankful to be able to recognise that the signs of a growing prosperity, the fruit of returning confidence, are everywhere discernible. In the hope that, under the operation of your wise counsels, it may be strengthened and prolonged by the hearty concord of all my subjects, I commend you reverently to the merciful care of Almighty God.

ALTHOUGH so many Royal personages are in Paris incognito, the real lion of the day is Mr. Edison. The great electrician was splendidly entertained by the *Figaro*, and a reception was given in his honour at the Exhibition by the British Commissioners.

TO THE DEAF.

A PERSON CURED of DEAFNESS and NOISES in the head, of 23 years' standing, by a simple Remedy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J. H. NICHOLSON, 5, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

AFFAIRS IN THE BALKANS.

QUEEN NATALIE AND KING MILAN.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Times* has had a long interview with King Milan, mainly with regard to Queen Natalie's demands to see her son. King Milan alluded to the reports which imputed to him regret at having abdicated and a wish to resume the crown. He said:—"These rumours spring from misconception of my character. I know that some of the Ministers in Servia hardly feel reassured yet, but imagine that I shall of a sudden try to reascend the throne. In this they are mistaken, and they will learn in time that one of the political lessons which I have sought to teach my country is precisely this—how a crown may be laid down without repining. A much-needed lesson this is in a land where the struggles for office are so violent and frequently so ignoble. Men whose hearts are wrung when they have to resign a Ministerial portfolio cannot understand that a Sovereign should give up his crown without seeking afterwards to recover it. But I will show them that this can be done, and I will prove to them that I simply spoke the truth when I said that feeling unable and unwilling to govern according to the Radical ideas of the majority I would make way for my son, whom they could train up to be a king after their own hearts." The King then said that no human being had ever advised him to abdicate; but that, on the contrary, every person whom he had consulted had endeavoured to dissuade him. His abdication was thus no inconsiderate freak, but an act accomplished after mature reflection and he had never for a moment repented of it. After this King Milan spoke of his divorced wife and vehemently declared that the dominant passion in her was love of intrigue. Whatever natural affection she might have for her son was altogether warped by her ambition to play a political part, and she had given so many evidences of this ambition in her letters even to her son that the young King had begun to find her out. It was altogether untrue, said His Majesty, that the young King moped in his palace and cried for his mother. The truth was that the boy had written several times to his mother urging her to throw no difficulties in the way of an interview between them, but she had answered telling him that he was too young to understand the motives of her conduct. Since this rebuff the boy had not known what to think or to say; but, as he had been a party to all the negotiations with the ex-Queen, he was quite aware that his mother had rejected five or six set of proposals on the subject of interviews with her son. On the correspondent asking King Milan how he thought the whole painful event would eventually end, His Majesty answered rather despondingly:—"It must end in one of three ways. The Queen will possibly yield, and this is the best we can wish, or she will not yield, and the Government, in spite of the Constitution and of her rights as a Servian subject, will shut her out of the kingdom as a measure of political precaution. Or—and this is the third alternative—the Government will shut me out of the kingdom. This will happen if the Queen takes the Government by surprise, and overawes it by stirring up a number of active partisans who will set the mob in motion." King Milan's "third alternative" was unexpected, but His Majesty spoke under an evidently strong conviction that the Queen's Progressist friends would stick at nothing to help her play a political part which should embarrass the Regency and the Radical Cabinet.

The Servian Government announced on Tuesday (27th ultimo) that Queen Natalie had accepted the modified conditions it had offered to her, and might be expected to arrive in Belgrade after the elections. In reality (writes the *Standard* correspondent) it is the Regents who have accepted the Queen's conditions, in order to save themselves a good deal of possible trouble. On her arrival, the Queen is to be accorded every honour, and the obnoxious question of the divorce has been entirely dropped. Her Majesty may come within the next fortnight, or she may defer her visit, as the Regents hope, till after the elections; but she, at all events, is absolute mistress of the situation. The general public appears to incline to the opinion that Queen Natalie's arrival portends a split between the Regents, and the ministry; but probably M. Ristitch himself will not really be sorry to see the prospect of being liberated from the dictation of King Milan.

It is pointed out that the order of the Bulgarian Government for 10,000,000 cartridges and 30,000 Berdan rifles is solely due to the fact that since the war with Servia there has been a great deficiency of arms and ammunition in the Bulgarian army. The official and semi-official Servian Press continues its hostile attacks upon the person of Prince Ferdinand and the Bulgarian Government, some journals even threatening an invasion of Bulgaria by 200,000 men.

The Bishop of the Greek Church at Varna has received a peremptory order to quit Bulgaria within three days, accompanied by an intimation that failing compliance he will be expelled from the country. The Bulgarian Government has taken this step owing to the Prelate's alleged intrigues in connection with the recent election of the Ecclesiastical Committee.

ARMENIA.

The reported military preparations going on in Armenia are not being overlooked by Russia. The Odessa correspondent of the *Standard* has been informed that the army in the Caucasus, which is believed to be now about eighty to one hundred thousand men, will shortly be reinforced by nearly forty thousand more. That any entry into Armenia this year is contemplated by Russia is not to be thought of, as Russia is not yet thoroughly prepared to make that descent on Constantinople, which it is the ardent desire of every true Muscovite to see added to Russian territory, and which must, unless prevented by other European Powers, eventually fall into her hands. What has been causing, and must continue to cause, great anxiety to Turkey is the remarkable activity in the ship building yards in South Russia, which are now in full swing, carrying out the orders which were given them a short time ago by the Minister of Marine. Only last week two more ironclads—one to be named Navarino, after the battle of that name—besides some torpedo boats and pontoons, were ordered for South Russia. All this activity on land and sea should not be mistaken by Turkey, and plainly shows how Russia is paving the way for achieving her long-cherished ambition—the possession of Constantinople.

The Erzeroum correspondent of the *Standard* says at Khanly, between Ardahan and Olti, there are reported to be nearly 4,000 Cossacks, and at Gusuk Dere two heavy siege guns; and at a place called Guermedjik supplies of fodder are being collected. Between Tiflis and Akhaltsikh there is a continual movement of troops, and forced labour is employed on a road between Kars and Olti. At Cheirgol and Ak Baba, on the Kars road, there is a concentration of two divisions of infantry, and one hundred and twenty guns, besides cavalry.

[Mr. Gladstone sends to the *Daily News* a statement which has reached him respecting the atrocities of Moussa Bey in Armenia. It is furnished, he says, with particulars of times and persons, and it proceeds from a source which has every presumption of trustworthiness. "It should also be borne in mind," adds Mr. Gladstone, "that we are entitled by treaty to demand from the Sultan the suppression of all such outrages and the condign punishment of the miscreants concerned. I trust that Her Majesty's Government will probe these matters to the bottom, and will freely avail themselves, when the facts are definitely established, of the powerful aid of public opinion in the cause of humanity and justice." Of the cases cited by Mr. Gladstone the following may be given as a specimen:—"On April 16, 1889, Moussa Bey, accompanied by Djaso, Kar Eomer Bey, Siah Eomer Bey, Ismail Bey, Dervishoghu, and Sefi Bey Sedik Beyoglu, at the head of a large band of their men, entered the village of Dabavank, and went to the house of Hagop. There they killed Manuk, the father of Hagop, and then Moussa Ismail and Eomer killed Hagop with their handjiars, and when the wife of Flagop threw herself and her three children at the feet of Moussa Bey, pleading for her husband's life, Moussa caught up the two youngest, one two years and the other eight months old, and killed them by dashing them to the ground. They then violated all the women and young girls in the house, numbering seventeen, the youngest being ten years old. The hands and wrists of Hagop's wife are covered with wounds received in defending herself and children."]

A MILLION Mannlicher rifles have been ordered by the German Government from the Steyr factories, which have been working exclusively for the Austro-Hungarian Government for nearly a year past, and on October 1 the whole army and the Landwehr will be armed with this weapon. One result of the recent visit of the Emperor Francis Joseph to Berlin is that orders have been given from Vienna to the Essen and Spandau factories for so large a supply of cartridges of the Falkenstein smokeless powder that it will take six months to supply the quantity required.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

THE first decisive stroke accomplished by the enemy on the east coast of Scotland was struck on Saturday morning (August 24), when Admiral D'Arcy Irvine, with the ironclads Anson and Collingwood, of the Achill fleet, captured Aberdeen and Peterhead, in spite of the defending ships, the Watchful, Active, and Pigmy, which they eluded, and also of the arrangements by which the coast-guards were to have given the alarm. On Sunday they steamed into the Forth, captured Leith, and threatened to bombard Edinburgh unless a ransom of a million and a half were paid.

THE CAPTURE OF PETERHEAD.

The correspondent of the *Standard* on board the Collingwood, writing under Sunday's date, says:—"After concluding a four and-a-half days' cruise, we arrived here yesterday morning, and successfully besieged Peterhead. At midnight we, in company with several other vessels of our squadron, made a rendezvous about eighty miles east of this, and our place of war was there definitely decided on. The Collingwood was to attack Peterhead at daybreak, while the Anson was to proceed to Aberdeen. Consequently, at four o'clock this morning, it being clear, and with but little remnant left of the storms we have lately gone through, our ship's boat, commanded by the first lieutenant, went ashore. With us we bore the following challenge:—

H. M. S. Collingwood, off Peterhead, Aug. 24.—Sir,—By command of the Rear-Admiral commanding the second Division of "B" Fleet, I am directed to requisition your town to the extent of £150,000 sterling, for which amount please hand the bearer the requisite security to ensure its prompt payment. I regret that it should be necessary to levy such a heavy ransom on your peaceful and industrious inhabitants; but the exorbitant ransom exacted by your ships from the thriving port of Belfast almost before the outbreak of hostilities leaves me no alternative. I may add that if my officers do not return in two hours' time I shall reduce your town to ashes, destroy your shipping, and level your factories and workshops to the ground.—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant, (Signed) R. H. Harris, Captain.—The Lord Provost of Peterhead.

After landing our two cutters—one manned with blue-jackets and the other with marines—we proceeded to the coast-guard houses, there to find that those officials had taken their departure before our arrival. They probably had done so with a view to warning the town authorities of our arrival. We posted sentries and proceeded to the house of the provost. This functionary proving to be at his summer lodgings, we presented ourselves to one of the bailies, and tendered him the commander's letter. He, however, being of a cautious nature, refused to give any definite answer to our demand, and we returned on board with the intention of at once bombarding the town should the necessary guarantee not be forthcoming in an hour, as to wait longer would expose us to the risk of encountering some of the enemy." On the arrival in town of the provost a meeting of the magistrates was held at which a reply was prepared to Captain Harris's claim for ransom. It was obviously impossible, the rejoinder said, on such short notice to find or raise security for such a sum. But an early opportunity would be taken of laying the letter before the provost's municipal colleagues, and the assurance was given that such steps as the exigencies of the case required would be taken to meet the enemy's demands. About 11 a.m. the Collingwood got up steam and proceeded southwards.

ABERDEEN SURPRISED.

The attack on Aberdeen came as a surprise to the defenders. A telegram received at Aberdeen from the signalling-station at Kinnaird's Head early on Saturday morning hinted at the presence of suspicious-looking vessels off the promontory standing well out to sea; but as false alarms had been frequent during the week, less attention than usual was given to this warning. The Active and Watchful, with the two torpedo-boats which had lain in Aberdeen all day on Friday, put to sea about eight o'clock on Friday evening, and so far nothing more has been heard of them. On Saturday morning the look-out at Torry observed a large turret-ship bearing in from sea. The volunteer gunners in the fort remained in doubt of the identity of the vessel, which still steamed slowly shorewards, and from which a gig, manned by blue-jackets and marines, presently pushed off. The gig made for the entrance of Aberdeen Harbour, and with a view to intercept her if hostile, the volunteers from the fort, musket in hand, rushed down towards the breakwater, within a short distance of which the boat had to pass. The boat, which flew a white flag of truce, pushed on without answering the challenge, and requested the watergaurd to conduct them to the drill-ship Clyde, of which they took formal possession. A visit was next paid to Devanha House, the residence of Lord Provost Henderson, who was served with a formal notification from Admiral Irvine that the town had fallen into his hands, and that if an indemnity of £500,000 was not paid on board the Anson by eleven o'clock the city would be laid in ruins.

THE ANSON'S BIG GUNS OUT OF GEAR.

The Lord Provost summoned a meeting of the naval, military, and civic authorities. At this council the military opinion was strongly expressed that the town had not been captured according to the rules of war, inasmuch as the landing-boat with a truce flag not having answered the challenge of the volunteers would, in actual warfare have been instantly fired upon and in all probability sunk. It was resolved to refuse the ransom and take measures of defence. The volunteers were called out, and Beach Battery manned. It was now noon, an hour past the time at which fire was to be opened from the warship; but as no preparations for fighting were discernable on board, each of the land batteries fired a couple of shots at the foe, their intention being to fire three shots each, and then, in view of the superior strength of the opposing force, to surrender. To this demonstration the Anson made no reply. It was afterwards learned that the electric gear controlling the firing of her big guns having, for the time, got out of order, her heavy ordnance could not be discharged. Shortly afterwards the Rear-Admiral, having remained the stipulated eight hours in port without allowing a force sufficient to overpower him to approach within two miles, steamed off in a north-easterly direction, claiming a victory which the land force did not admit, and on which the umpires probably yet have to decide.

THE TAKING OF EDINBURGH.

On Sunday morning (August 25) the turret-ships Anson and Collingwood steamed into the Firth of Forth. They were first observed by a coastguard on the Fife coast, who telegraphed the fact to the adjacent stations and to Edinburgh Castle. No attempt was made by the defending squadron to intercept the invaders, and they steamed up the Firth until within about four miles of the island of Inchkeith, which is heavily fortified. Here they lay to, evidently expecting attack; but as the forts were silent they resumed their way. Passing between Inchkeith and the Fife shore, until the end of the island was reached, both ships stopped. The Anson lowered her steam launch, into which several officers descended, and steamed towards Leith Harbour. The Collingwood meanwhile steamed back to the mouth of the Fife, where she took up a position so as to be able to repel attacks. Soon a launch carrying a flag of truce arrived at Leith with the flag-lieutenant and the Admiral's secretary, who served a letter on Bailie Gosman, acting chief magistrate of Leith. In it Admiral Irvine said:—"Having this day captured the town of Leith and destroyed all the shipping, docks, harbour works, &c., and the Forth Bridge, in order to avoid the destruction of the private property of the citizens, I will accept the ransom of £500,000 sterling, which must be delivered on board my flagship, the Anson, by eleven o'clock to-day, otherwise I will bombard the town and destroy everything within reach of my guns. I also beg you will convey to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh that I demand the sum of £1,500,000 sterling from the citizens of that city. Should this sum not be forthcoming by eleven o'clock to-day I shall destroy the city, including the palace and castle, which are within range." Admiral D'Arcy Irvine's letter was despatched to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, who was out of town. In his absence it was received by the acting chief magistrates Bailie Rober

THE INDIAN BUDGET DISCUSSION.

On the 27th ultimo the House having gone into Committee on the East India Revenue Accounts, Sir J. Gorst, in making his annual statement, said there had been three definite proposals referring to India placed before the House in the present session. The first and second were successive attacks upon great items of revenue, inviting the Government of India to reduce the salt duty and surrender the opium revenue, and the third was the proposal that the Government of India should increase its expenditure on that particular item which the friends of India had always told the House was most obnoxious to the people of India, namely, an increase of the home charges. The only proposal which had been made in that House during the present session in the direction of economy had been the proposal made by the Secretary of State, to effect a small economy on the home charges by a reduction of the number of the Council of India. That proposal was met in the House of Commons by the "friends of India" with the most determined opposition—("No")—and nothing but the phenomenal forbearance of the hon. member for Kirkcaldy (Sir G. Campbell) allowed it to become law. With regard to the subjects of the Financial Statement—which had already been placed in the hands of members—to which certain corrections had since been made, there were three years to be considered—the years ending March 31, 1888, 1889, and 1890. With respect to the first of those years, there was a deficit of Rx. 2,028,832, which was only a difference of Rx. 68,032 as compared with the estimate he made twelve months ago. But more than half of the deficit was really not a deficit at all, in consequence of carrying out a scheme for converting £50,000,000 from Four per Cent. into Three-and-a-half per Cent. Stock. In August last year he predicted that the deficit for the year ending March 31, 1889, would be Rx. 1,540,000; but he was glad to say his gloomy prognostication had not been verified—(hear, hear)—for in March last the Government of India were able to announce that the deficit would only be Rx. 201,700. The real cause of the discrepancy turned upon the fact that, whereas it was thought the rupee would fall to 16d., it only fell to 16½d., and the difference, small as it was, turned the million and a-half into the smaller deficit he had named. But he was happy to be able to announce that even such a moderate deficiency as Rx. 201,700 would not be realised, as telegrams he had received from India since March last showed a total financial improvement of Rx. 230,000, which would thus convert the deficit into a little surplus of Rx. 10,300. The increase of the net revenue above that estimated in March last was Rx. 654,100, and the increase of the net expenditure was only Rx. 346,100. The improvement in the revenues amounted to Rx. 587,000, making the whole estimated surplus Rx. 693,300. The improvement in the revenue was caused partly by the increased land revenue, Rx. 100,000; by the improvement in the opium revenue, Rx. 100,000; and a reduction in the expenditure of Rx. 650,000, owing to the failure of the opium crop. There had been an improvement in the exchange, which justified the taking of the exchange at 16 3-16d. instead of 16d. Out of the expenditure of the present year no less a sum than Rx. 1,102,900 was spent upon special defence works, and if it were not for that expenditure the surplus for the year would be Rx. 1,796,000. The condition of Indian finance was not on the whole so extremely unsatisfactory as might be gathered from the resolution on the paper in the name of the hon. member for the Kirkcaldy Burghs (Sir G. Campbell). In spite of the burden imposed on India by the expenditure in Upper Burma, there was to be found a small surplus in the financial year just closed, and in the year to come there was anticipation of a further surplus of Rx. 693,610.

THE SALT REVENUE.

With regard to salt, the anticipations had not been realised as to the falling off in the consumption of that article since the duty was put on. In the whole of India, excluding Burma, the total consumption in 1887-8 was 31,186,000 maunds, and in 1888-9 it was 31,184,000 maunds, showing a reduction of only 2,000 maunds. The reduction in Burma, from 1,931,000 to 314,000 maunds, was, no doubt, a very large one, but in Burma, amongst other causes of reduction, the import of salt fish duty free had largely replaced the introduction of taxed pure salt. There was nothing which shocked him more than the extraordinary statements made by those who ought to know better about this salt duty in India. He admitted it was a pity to have to raise the duty on salt at all. (Hear, hear.) There was no doubt it was evil, but it was not an evil of the gigantic and extraordinary character which sensational newspapers and sensational members of Parliament tried to make it out to be. The fact was that the financial operations of the Government in India during the last ten or fifteen years in regard to railways and canals, and the opening up of new salt sources had lowered the price of salt very much more than any taxation had raised it. Bengal and Burma derived a great part of their salt in ordinary times, not from India, but from Liverpool, and if there was any increase in the price of salt in either of these places it might be in some part attributed to the salt ring which had raised the export price from 7s. to 14s. per ton. With respect to the cost of the Civil Department there had been a great deal of declamation in that House as to the constant extravagance of the Government of India and of general exhortation to economy and retrenchment. People did not reflect that in every civilised State there were always two antagonistic operations going on—on the one hand, there was always a cry for a revision of establishments and for a reduction of expenditure; and, on the other, there was always a tendency to increase Government expenditure and Government establishments, in consequence of the demand that Government should do more work for the people. There had been sitting in India a Finance Committee which had been going over every kind of Indian expenditure, and had recommended reductions in a vast mass of detailed cases. They had, for instance, recommended the reduction of the Public Works Department, Rx. 225,710; the Ecclesiastical Establishment, Rx. 31,000; various other Civil departments, Rx. 43,023; the Army Department, Rx. 161,060; political charges, Rx. 48,985; and miscellaneous, Rx. 10,785. A great many of these reductions have already been made, and a despatch has now been sent out by the Secretary of State, asking for a tabulated return of all the recommendations made by that Finance Committee. There had also been a Finance Committee at the India Office inquiring into the question of expenditure in this country. With respect to the other operation to which he had referred, he asked the Committee to reflect on the immense extension of the functions which the Civil Government in India had undergone, in regard to the increase of railway, telegraph, and Post Office arrangements, the reform of the police, the administration of law and justice, agriculture, and other Departments. There was, besides, an increase of population going on to the extent of at least a million per annum: and in the face of these facts it was impossible to expect that an increase of Civil expenditure could be avoided. He might say, improving on the old watchword of the Liberal party, that the Civil expenditure of India had increased, was increasing, and ought not to be diminished. (Hear, hear.)

THE FAMINE INSURANCE FUND.

He had striven to explain to some members what was meant by the Famine Insurance Fund. Hon. members had spoken of it as if it were some kind of store of money which the Treasury had at its disposal for certain purposes. It was a scheme established in 1878 by which the Government of India proposed to keep up a constant surplus of a million and a half of tens of rupees, and to expend that partly in the reduction of debt, and partly in the construction of railways, irrigation works, and other public works, which were likely to prevent a recurrence of famine. (Hear, hear.) The surplus had for many years been kept up and spent. There was no surplus to spend now. There could only be a surplus if there was an excess of revenue over expenditure. A considerable sum had been spent this year on account of the Famine Insurance Fund, on works calculated to prevent the recurrence of famine, or make the expenditure, if the famine should recur, much lighter. There had lately been an increase in the Army in India, and there had been an apparent increase in the Army expenditure arising from the continual fall in the rupee. With regard to special defence works, these were inaugurated in 1884, at an estimated cost of Rx. 6,000,000, and close on Rx. 11,000,000 for frontier railways. There now remained to complete the plan three-quarters of a million on railways, and two-and-a-half millions on the special defence works. Beside this, there had already been spent upon roads three-quarters of a million, so that the Committee would see that though large sums had already been spent on defence works, there would be at least two and a-half millions more to spend. He did not know that that was the proper time to discuss the policy of those works, but they had been approved by successive Governments of both parties, and were regarded by the Government of India as a most necessary and valuable outlay of public money, because, in order that India should be peaceful and its development succeed, it was essential that India should be safe. He would pass to provincial finance, which did not usually come under the notice of Parliament, but which nevertheless contained by far the more important element in the prosperity of the people. In this connection it was a little remarkable that the efforts of hon. members opposite should generally be directed towards the centralisation of Indian government and the extinguishment of local rights. ("Oh, oh.") This was remarkable at a time when local self-government was carried to a point which almost threatened the dismemberment of the empire. It was strange to see those who posed as the representatives of the millions of India advocating a centralisation rather than seeing it separate into its natural component parts. There was no chance, so far as he could see, of anything like a centralised Indian nation, but there was a probability of many distinct and varying communities, and, so far as finance went, the independence of the provinces was already an accomplished fact. The provinces now received 26½ per cent. of the whole revenues of India, and spent 36½ per cent. of the whole expenditure. The Central Government paid for the opium, Post Office, telegraph, railways, to a great extent, and expenditure on military works, while the provincial Governments had the other domestic matters almost exclusively in their hands. It was the settled policy of the Government of India to encourage as much as possible independence on the part of the Provincial Governments. The wants and necessities of the people varied, and it was impossible to administer the affairs of India on one hard and uniform rule. (Hear, hear.) Lastly, he would state for the information of the House what had been the dealings with respect to the debt during the past year:—Rs. 53,261,820 of Four per Cent. Stock had been reduced to a Three-and-a-half per Cent. Stock, at a saving of £266,300 per annum; and the Government of India had converted Rs. 1,787,540 of Four-and-a-half into Four per Cent. Stock. The usual loan for public works, which this year had amounted to two crores, was negotiated-at 99·93, as against 99·79 last year, while, under the Act of last year, three and-a-half millions were borrowed to lend to the railway companies. This money was borrowed at 3 per cent. at a little over 101. With regard to the material prosperity of the country, the exports were six and-a-half millions over those of the previous year, which were up to then, the highest recorded, and the imports were four and-a-half millions over those of the previous year, which were also the highest ever noted. That was satisfactory evidence of material prosperity, and he hoped the Committee would accept his view of the case rather than take the gloomy anticipations of the member for Kirkcaldy, as expressed in the amendment which he had placed on the paper. (Cheers.)

MR. BRADLAUGH'S IDEAS.

Mr. Bradlaugh, who had a motion on the paper expressing regret that the Indian Budget had been delayed to so late a period of the session, declined to move it, on the ground that so few members were present. He complained of the change in the rules which prevented him from raising a general debate on Indian affairs with the Speaker in the chair. In the year 1878 the Finance Minister proposed to the Legislative Council of the Indian Government that an additional sum of £1,500,000 per annum should be raised as an insurance against the effects of famine, but the money had certainly not been honestly and truly disbursed according to the promise of Lord Lytton, except in the few years when Lord Ripon, who had not made the promise, was Viceroy. The sacred obligation undertaken by Lord Lytton had been neglected, and the money had, for the most part, been used for the purposes of war, and by the noble lord (Lord R. Churchill) for purposes of annexation. There was some necessity for effective financial control, as well as necessity for enlarging the Legislative Councils in the various provinces, and so giving them an opportunity of interpellating in matters of Indian finance. It was not true that he desired to destroy the activity of the Provincial Councils in India; on the contrary, he desired to enlarge them. (Hear, hear.) He appealed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in conclusion, to give his serious attention to the matter during the recess.

CHALLENGED BY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.

Sir R. Temple demurred to the censure which the hon. member passed upon the Commons of England for neglecting to bring forward the present subject ealier, and he challenged him to point to a single evening that had been wasted by the Government. Referring to the native congresses, the hon. member, though precluded from entering further on that subject by the rules of the Committee, said he had long thought that elective members might be substituted for the appointed members on the various Legislative Councils, and he would be prepared to bring forward a moderate and practical scheme to give effect to that principle. With regard to the railway and irrigation works of India, to which the hon. member had referred, they were now paying five per cent., the money having been raised at four per cent., so that there was a distinct profit on the transaction. They were not to suppose that there was no provision against famine in India. It consisted in the entire Treasury and financial resources of the Government of India. The Government of India decided it would be a good thing to make an effort to devote a portion of current revenue to so excellent a purpose, and they chose to call that the Famine Insurance Fund. India had paid her way, and appeared now with a surplus in her hands. She had defended her frontier, or placed it in a state of impregnable defence, and had magnificently administered the newly-conquered province of Burma. She had not neglected her internal administration and had spent hundreds of thousands of pounds on education and science and art. She had devoted millions of pounds to sanitation, and to preventive measures for the health of her people. Her whole debt did not amount to more than two years' revenue—one half of which had been expended, not for war or unproductive services, but for measures destined for the material welfare of her people. (Hear. hear.) If the day was ever to come when we should have to defend our Indian frontier against Russia, the sooner it came the better. Let us fight the matter out with our rivals when we were in the zenith of our strength. If that day should come, it would test the value of our expenditure on that frontier. He believed Russia would be beaten once for all in the conflict, and that there would arise among the people and Princes of India, whom England was protecting, a cry of thankfulness to us for having achieved the victory in a struggle in which their own vital interests were at stake.

GROWING TO AN ALARMING EXTENT.

Sir G. Campbell said the expenditure in India was growing to an alarming extent, and he trusted that some check would be placed on it, including that branch of it which related to the idea of a scientific military frontier. He hoped that something would be done in the future towards the establishment of a system of State colonisation of Indian natives among the inferior native races in the tropical parts of Her Majesty's dominions. He also urged the construction of light railways in certain districts on Government guarantee or by the Government itself.

VAIN REGRETS.

Sir R. Lethbridge regretted the change in the rules of the House which prevented general debate on Indian affairs, and complained of the lateness of the session at which the Indian Budget was brought forward. The National Congress movement was one which had about it some points with which they could agree; yet there were many others in which it would be most mischievous. The Indian Government had always been unfortunate in its commercial dealings, and he would suggest that something like an Indian Board of Trade should be organised in the place of the sort of "omnium gatherum" Department of Agriculture and Sericulture which now existed. As to the excise policy of the Government, it would be much better and more politic to fix a heavy duty on the deleterious spirits distilled in that country. The time had come when, in order to rehabilitate the character of our civilisation in India, the long-promised Commission to inquire into the affairs of India should be appointed. He also hoped the Government would give a favourable consideration to the demands of the uncovenanted civil servants of India with regard to their silver pensions. The hon. gentleman further condemned as a cheeseparing economy the reduction that had been agreed to by that House in the number of members of the Council of India.

Mr. Schwann maintained that the development of the railway system in India depended to a large extent on the continued prosperity of the country.

POSTAGE CHARGES.

Mr. J. Maclean suggested that the one way in which Parliament might increase its power more effectually over Indian affairs would be to have the cost of the establishment of the India Office at Westminster placed in the Civil Service Estimates of the year for Ministerial offices, the amount to be afterwards recouped from the revenues of India. He complained of the excessive charges on the postage of letters between this country and India, and also of the want of attention by the Government of late years to the production of cotton in India. With regard to a Famine Insurance Fund he wished to point out that the proposal was only a revival of the old Sinking Fund fallacy, and that the Government could only maintain such a fund by the imposition of additional taxation. As to the general state of the finances, he joined in the congratulations offered to the Under-Secretary on the favourable statements he had been able to make.

THE SALT TAX.

Mr. McLaren maintained that the Government ought to carry out the promise of Lord Randolph Churchill when Secretary of State, of a full inquiry into the affairs of India. Sir R. N. Fowler could not but regard the salt tax as a hardship on the people of India, who were exceedingly poor and who sought to be released from taxation altogether. He thought they should do what they could to prevent the distribution of alcoholic liquors in India. Mr. S. Macneill called attention to the need of a more extended system of education among the population of India, complained of the want of a better and more complete system of police, and condemned the salt tax. The action of the British Government had so far been shown to be powerless for the prevention of famine; without any hesitation he asserted that at this present moment India was being mercilessly robbed.

Sir J. Gorst, in replying to some of the points raised in the discussion, said he was prepared to defend Lord Ripon, the ornament of the Liberal party, against the aspersions of the hon. member for Northampton—[laughter]—in reference to the application of the Famine Insurance Fund, believing that it was a very wise use to make of it.

THE UNDER-SECRETARY'S REPLY.

Mr. Bradlaugh: I praised Lord Ripon. Sir J. Gorst said the hon. member praised Lord Ripon for what he did not do, and blamed others for what he did. (Laughter and cheers.) He was astonished at the language of the hon. member as to the famine in Gaujam being due to the absence of a famine insurance fund. All the famine insurance funds in the world would not prevent famine in certain parts of India. As to the salt duty, he had before admitted that the salt tax was undesirable, and no one deplored the addition to the tax more than did his noble friend, but the tax amounted to no more than one penny per head of the population. He regretted it, but it was impossible to say that the people were starving in consequence. With regard to the comments that had been made as to the railway policy of the Government, it should be remembered that not only were the large main trunks included in the railway revenue account, but there were also the frontier lines of those that had been made, or were being completed, for the benefit of sparsely populated districts as well as in other parts where the lines were constructed for purposes of famine relief. If the railways of India were to entail a permanent charge on the Government of two millions a year, he maintained that that would be a good investment, inasmuch as it would bring commerce and employment, would increase the imports and exports of the country, would protect the people against famine, and give greater facilities for defence against invasion. The irrigation works of India were also necessary to the interests of the country, and the money spent on them by the Government was well and wisely expended. When any new railway policy was determined upon it would be stated in that House. He objected strongly to the fussy kind of interference in the executive business of the Government of India before the Secretary of State had before him all the materials necessary for decision; for fussy interference arose from an anxiety on the part of hon. members of that House to do the business of the Secretary of State instead of minding their own business. ("Oh" and "hear.") With regard to the reform of the provincial councils in India, Lord Lansdowne had expressed himself in favour of enlarging the numbers and functions of those bodies; but, in view of the experience of the Council of India Bill, the prospect of legislation on the subject was not very encouraging.

The usual formal resolutions were agreed to. Progress was then reported, and the House resumed.

PRESS OPINION ON THE INDIAN BUDGET DEBATE.

The moral effect of putting off the principal Indian debate of the Session (says the *Times*) is to make the people of India believe that the Imperial Parliament does not care much about them. Sir Richard Temple, indeed, thinks that the less Parliament interferes with India the better; but that is the view of a member who, assiduous as is his attendance in Parliament, views Indian questions with the eyes of an old official. If we could forget for a moment the fact that the Budget was introduced at a period when, of the few members left to keep a House, almost all are wearied with an exhausting Session, we should say that Sir John Gorst's picture was a fairly satisfactory one. As to the Famine Insurance Fund, it must be owned that the Under-Secretary laid himself open to some of the severe criticisms of Mr. Bradlaugh. The remarks of the Under-Secretary on provincial finances will give many readers for the first time a clear idea of the way in which receipts and expenditure are divided between the Government of India and those of the Provinces and Presidencies.

The discussion upon the Indian Budget, which occupied the attention of the House of Commons on Tuesday night possesses (in the opinion of the *Morning Post*) a comprehensive interest for the people of this country generally, which has too often been lacking in it. This favourable result was in a great measure due to the ability of Sir John Gorst, upon whom, as Under-Secretary, the duty of making the necessary statement to the House devolved. His exposition of Indian finance was lucid throughout, and his facts were marshalled with a commendable absence of any controversial matter. The net result is to show that wars, annexations, and monetary fluctuations notwithstanding, the Indian Empire not only manages to pay its way, but is surely being administered upon a sound financial basis, which leads to hopes of its near future, which would scarcely have been entertained in this country even a year ago.

Much as we would wish to endorse Sir John Gorst's optimistic and buoyant forecasts, it is hardly possible (says the *Standard*) to follow him as far as they seem to point. Though he is able to show a slight improvement, or appearance of improvement, in regard to opium and the fall of exchange, those sources of diminished revenue and increased expenditure give, in reality, no lessened cause for anxiety. The difficulty of balancing revenue and expenditure, made perennial by the incurable wasting in the value of the rupee, is but one of the many perplexing problems of Indian administration. A great hardship is inflicted upon men whose salaries were fixed when silver bore a higher ratio to gold than in does at this moment. The pay of Englishmen it the service of the Indian Government was determined on the principle that, unless the emoluments reached a certain point, there would be a danger of public servants, civil and military, yielding to the pecuniary temptations to which Indian officials are perpetually exposed. Salaries considered adequate when the rupee was worth two shillings, come, however, appreciably near insufficiency when the rupee is worth hardly more than one shilling and four pence. No doubt under the circumstances it would be impossible to raise Indian salaries so as to bring them up to their nominal level when exchanged into English money. Still, this unpleasant outcome of the present depreciation of the rupee must never be left out of sight in the annual stocktaking of our Asian Empire. A point may some day be reached when remedial action will become imperative.

The neglect of India (says the *Daily News*) is an old story, and even Macaulay remarked that when an Indian topic was under discussion, Ministers could only by dint of supplication obtain a House. But the present Government had sinned in this respect more grievously than any of its predecessors, and Tuesday's farce, when Sir John Gorst delivered a carefully prepared lecture to the merest handful of members, was scandalous as well as dismal. If Lord Salisbury really felt as he ought to feel about our great dependency, he would have insisted that a day should be given to the Indian Budget not later than June. It is the Prime Minister and the leader of the House of Commons who are to blame, not Sir John Gorst, who always speaks on the business of his department with accuracy and lucidity. It is with some concern that the public will hear of Sir John Gorst's announcement that much of the salt duty is evaded, at least in Burmah, by the alternative importation of salt-fish. Considering that sugar plums have been taxed because they may contain brandy, it should not be beyond the resources of the financial art to reach this saline matter even in its fishy environments.

As usual (the *Daily Chronicle* remarks), Sir J. Gorst had to wrestle with three Budgets, the first being the only one that did not consist either wholly or partially of estimates. As for the Budget for 1890, the figures show a surplus of £693,300, but then this is the Budget that consists entirely of estimates, and it can always be made to show a surplus when the Indian Government chooses. It is with equal certainty that the only realised Budget—the first of the triennial series always dealt with by the Under-Secretary of State—somehow invariably shows a deficit. This, indeed, is the key to the riddle of Indian finance. The critic who looks solely at the last Budget, which is free from estimates, and represents actual facts, can always prove that the Indian Government is bankrupt. The critic who only looks at the Budget for the coming year, which consists, as Mr. Besant would say, "not of facts, but figures," and is purely an affair of estimates, can always prove that the Indian Government is staggering under a huge surplus. It is because the House of Commons is convinced that official expositions of Indian finance merely represent a juggle of accounts that it takes little interest in the Indian Budget. One fatal admission was made by Sir J. Gorst. It was that last year military expenditure in India was so heavy that but for it his estimated surplus would have been doubled. This admission merely corroborates the late Mr. Fawcett's doctrine that so long as the military expenditure of India swallows up a proportion of the Indian revenue greater than that of any country under any Government in the world, we cannot say that an Indian administration is satisfactory or efficient.

THE GREAT STRIKES IN LONDON.

THE HYDE PARK DEMONSTRATION.

A DEMONSTRATION was held in Hyde Park on Sunday (Aug. 24) to express sympathy with the men now on strike. The gathering was one of the largest that has taken place within recent years. The main body marched from the West India Docks to the Thames Embankment, where the procession with bands and trade banners was formed, and marched to Hyde Park by way of the Birdcage Walk and Constitution Hill. The procession was quiet and orderly, the demeanour of the men being excellent. It was estimated that at least 80,000 took part in the procession, while other estimates placed the number at 200,000. In the Park addresses were delivered from a number of platforms. In consequence of the grave apprehensions by the Dock authorities, the artillery and cavalry in barracks are under orders to be in readiness at a moment's notice.

INCIDENTS OF THE STRIKE.

As to the general incidents of the strike, it may be mentioned that vessels laden with butter have had to leave London and proceed to Harwich, whence the cargo has been dispatched by railway. This coming to the knowledge of the strikers, some of them have suggested calling upon the Great Eastern Railway Company's servants to come out on strike; but as yet efforts in this direction have met with no success. Again, a large vessel which arrived in the docks with an immense quantity of frozen meat from South America has had to sail for Liverpool for the purpose of discharging her cargo. Large quantities of Ostend rabbits cannot be landed, and some trades who smuggled a number of their shop assistants into the docks in order to bring away the rabbits, have had to stop work.

BUSINESS AT A STANDSTILL.

The far-reaching effect of the strike of the London dock labourers, as indicated in the East End by the silent wharves and deserted quay sides, was singularly demonstrated in the City on Tuesday by the absence of railway vans and heavy carts. The thoroughfares were almost entirely given over to 'buses and cabs. Another proof of the effects of the strike is that between eight o'clock and the afternoon of Tuesday, only two goods trains arrived at the West India Dock, whereas the usual number between these hours is about 200. Thus the vast London docks, with their forests of masts stretching away for miles, are practically deserted. No one is to be met with inside the gates but an occasional policeman and groups of idle custom-house officers.

LOSSES OF SHIPOWNERS.

Amongst other traders complaining of short supplies, on account of the strike, are the wine and spirit dealers. In the London docks—which may be called the centre of the wine and brandy trade—are two or three large vessels from Oporto, Cadiz, and Charente, whose cargoes of wine and brandy cannot be discharged into the awaiting lighters owing to the want of hands. The cost to the shipowners of all this, and, indeed, the injury which is being done to trade in general, is almost incalculable. The big lines of steamers are losing thousands of pounds daily, with prospective losses from claims on the part of foreign Governments, owing to the detention of mails. The Orient Company, for instance, have to defray the personal and hotel expenses of the emigrants and others waiting to go away by their boats, whilst other companies must do the same, or follow the expedient of transferring their boats to Southampton and other ports. The tradesmen of the East End complain bitterly of the stagnation.

EXTENSION OF THE STRIKES.

A mass meeting of dockers was held on Tuesday (27th ult.) under the presidency of Mr Sydney Buxton, M.P. Mr. Samuel Montagu, M.P., moved a resolution expressing sympathy with the dock labourers. Mr. John Burns, in the course of his speech, said that deputations of fish, fruit, and meat porters came to him and asked to come out on strike. Even the mail carmen employed by the postal authorities wanted to strike and that meant something very serious, and the telegraph boys were petitioning that they should join in the processions.

MACHINE PRINTERS' STRIKE.

The machine hands of Messrs. Spottiswoode and Co. held a meeting at Clerkenwell Green. Deputations were appointed to wait upon the men employed by other printing firms to induce them to join in the strike. A visit was made to Messrs Cassell's, but without success, the machine hands of that firm declining to come out. Subsequently, a strike call was made at the works of Messrs. Burt Brothers, Fetter Lane, but these employers had acceded to a request of some of their hands for an increase of pay. From Messrs Burt's the deputation went to Messrs. Waterlow & Sons' printing works at Finsbury, where about forty, chiefly youths, who are employed at the ruling and letterpress machines, left their employment. Those who are earning 12s. to 14s. a week demand that the wages be increased to £1.

THE COAL PORTERS AND CARMEN.

The strike of London coal porters and carmen has spread. The coal supply to the Metropolis has been paralysed. With very few exceptions, the whole of the coal workers have left work either voluntarily or by compulsion, and the total number of men in this industry who are now out is estimated at 9,000, of which nearly 4,000 are idle in the St. Pancras district alone. Processions of coalmen paraded various districts of London, and at the Mile End there was a mass meeting attended by about 5,000 coal-workers. Mr. W. Alstrom presided, and the following resolution was adopted:—"That in future masters should all pay one price, to prevent the system of sweating now being largely carried on." It was further resolved that no man should commence work until the whole of the merchants concede the demands. A report on Thursday said:—"The strike of coal porters and carmen, which has been in progress all over London since Friday, terminated yesterday."

DISTRESSING SCENES.

Some remarkable scenes were witnessed in and around the food depot of the Salvation Army in East India Dock Road, where during the strike provisions are supplied at half the ordinary price. Bodily and spiritual sustenance are here administered at one and the same time. The counter behind which there are willing waiters and waitresses, is laden with homely but substantial fare, whilst the walls blazen forth Scriptural injunctions, recorded on ornamental scrolls. The building was crowded by a motley crew of half-clad and hungry men, women, and children, many of whom, notwithstanding the reported sufficiency of funds, and the cheerful appearance which they heroically endeavoured to maintain, were only too evidently but a few degrees removed from extreme want. The odour of pea-soup filled the building, and the customers, who crowded around the counter in hundreds, were not long before they had exchanged the tickets distributed by the Strike Committee for smoking basins of pudding. There are about 130 beds in this depot, and the Salvation Army, in order to meet the most indigent, are providing supper, bed, breakfast at three-halfpence a head. The scenes to be witnessed at this establishment are repeated at Austin's Homes, in the neighbouring Bardett Road. With the object of checking as much as possible the ravages of hunger amongst the women and children, breakfast was furnished to 5,000 people, and there was an immense struggle amongst the poor and needy to become partakers of this bounty. Long before eight o'clock—the hour at which it was stated on the distributed tickets the bearers would be admitted to a free breakfast—that part of Burdett Road in which the Home is situated was thronged by a struggling mass of half-starved, wretchedly-clothed women and children, the latter being of all ages, and many of them carrying half-dressed babies in their arms. The eager visitors could only be admitted by 400 at a time, and the looks of keen disappointment on the bony faces of those nearest the door when it closed upon them as the room became full, was terribly pathetic—indeed, agonising. Over the doors of various tradesmen's shops in the East End may be seen the announcement—"Tickets are accepted here." The explanation is that, by an arrangement between the Strike Committee and the shopkeeper, tickets issued by the committee are honoured as money.

EXCITING INCIDENTS.

Writing on Thursday night our London correspondent said:—In the early part of to-day the City, rather than the East End, was the centre of the greatest amount of excitement incident to the dock strike, there being a series of meetings at various offices, followed by a constant coming and going of messengers, who made their way about the streets amid crowds of business men anxiously awaiting the results of the deliberations in progress. The dock office in Leadenhall Street was vigilantly guarded by police. It was literally besieged during the day by an excited crowd eager for news; and it was with considerable difficulty that the police succeeded in keeping the pathways clear for pedestrians. During the passage of the procession, the members of which walked about six abreast, Leadenhall Street and the adjacent thoroughfares were completely blocked. Cabs and 'buses were unable to make any headway, or even to enter the street; whilst busy clerks tried in vain to cross the road from one office to the other. As the demonstrators passed the office of the Dock Company, the numerous bands by which they were accompanied played the Marseillaise with additional vigour, whilst many of the men groaned at the clerks at the window, and others of them cheered—a mixed kind of reception, which, naturally enough, seemed unintelligible to the bystanders.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

THERE only remain three first-class matches to play before the season is finally wound up and the "combination troupes" make their appearance. Gloucestershire have had the fortune to make two draws—one against Surrey, in which their position was absolutely hopeless, and another against Middlesex, which was in a tolerably even state. In the match with Surrey there was some shockingly bad fielding among the Gloucestershire men, and it is said that nearly every Surrey man who scored was "let off" at one time or another. Brockwell, a young player who was chiefly remembered for his failure against Nottinghamshire on the Oval two years ago, was played in place of Mr. Shuter, and did very well, taking five wickets for 24 runs and also scoring 27 runs. In this match Mr. E. M. Grace, for the first time, it is said, in an important match, "bagged a brace."

The Cheltenham week concluded with a very interesting encounter between Gloucestershire and Middlesex. Mr. W. G. Grace played one of his old-time innings; and Mr. Ford, for the visitors, also passed the "century." Middlesex, after following on, assumed so good a position that Mr. Webbe cut the innings short, but he was unable to get rid of Gloucestershire in the time allowed, and either side might have won.

Yorkshire drew against Notts after a dreary performance, in which the Tykes had, on paper, rather the best of it; and on Saturday they succeeded in beating "poor Sussex." This victory and the more creditable one over Gloucestershire are all that Yorkshire had to show in the way of trophies this season. Before going down to Cheltenham Surrey had beaten Kent with great ease, thanks to Lohmann and Beaumont.

The first-class season closed in Lancashire with the abandonment of the return match with Notts. The season may be said to have been literally drowned out, for nearly every match since St. Swithin's Day has been contested under adverse conditions as to weather, which culminated in a deluge just at the time when the most critical match of the year was set down for decision. Notts had beaten Lancashire with great ease on Trent Bridge ground in June, but the excellent form which the representatives of Lancashire have displayed during the last month and the decided falling off which Notts have shown in three at least of their most recent matches justified the hope which was very strongly entertained that the County Palatine would at least be able to place itself on level terms with representatives of Nottinghamshire. The weather, however, was altogether adverse, and the match had to be abandoned.

First-class cricket at the Oval in 1889 came to a remarkable conclusion on the 27th ult., play being prolonged nearly three-quarters of an hour beyond the time for drawing the stumps, and Surrey winning a splendid match against Yorkshire by two wickets. In the first innings Yorkshire put together 138, to which Surrey replied with 114. Thanks chiefly to the batting of Hall, Lee, and Peel, Yorkshire's second innings reached 141. Lord Hawke unfortunately received such severe knocks on the hand in the first innings that he did not venture to go in. Lohmann took five wickets for 53 runs and Beaumont also bowled well. Surrey had 106 to get to win, and as the wicket had always given the bowlers some assistance and Maurice Read was partially disabled the task was very far from an easy one. Four of the best wickets fell for 43, and then Mr. Key and Henderson playing finely together took the score up to 78. At that total, unluckily for Surrey, Mr. Key was thrown out from short leg, and the match looked nearly all over, 88 runs being wanted, and only five batsmen to go in, and one of them a cripple. For some time longer things went all in favour of Yorkshire, the sixth wicket falling at 97, and the seventh at 105. Then, indeed, Surrey's chance seemed quite gone, 61 runs being still required, with only three wickets to fall.

Henderson, however, found two invaluable assistants in Sharpe and Beaumont, and by most determined cricket the game was won. Sharpe stayed while the score was carried to 136, and Beaumont was in with Henderson when the winning hit was made, helping to put on no fewer than 30 runs. The finish was the best seen in London this season. When the time for drawing stumps arrived 23 runs were wanted, and it was determined to go on, a course of action which delighted the crowd, but which involved playing in a very bad light. Henderson showed superb cricket for his 59 not out, an innings which included four fours, six threes, and seven twos, and lasted two hours and three-quarters. He deserved all the good things that can be said of him, but his efforts would have been thrown away if it had not been for Sharpe and Beaumont. No match could have been played in a more sportsmanlike way, and the crowd was thoroughly impartial.

Kent have at length succeeded in breaking the spell of ill-luck which followed them in their matches with Gloucester, and at Clifton defeated the western country by nine wickets, the match bringing the Gloucester season to a close. The whole of the first day was occupied by the first innings of Kent, and considering that the wicket was extremely low in the morning, and never at all fast, the Kent batsmen did extremely well to score 295 runs during the four hours and fifty-five minutes of actual cricket.

Up till late in the afternoon of the second day it looked as if there was every probability of Gloucestershire being beaten in a single innings before the drawing of stumps, for with Mr. Cranston disabled and only Woof and Roberts remaining to assist Mr. Townsend, the home side were still 25 runs behind. Yet when time was called at six o'clock Gloucestershire, with only one more wicket down, were 42 runs ahead. The chief credit of this performance belongs to Mr. Frank Townsend, who played with wonderful skill and determination. Going in fifth wicket down at 164, he was not out 68 when stumps were drawn for the day. Woof kept up his wicket for half an hour, and Roberts batted with a surprising amount of judgment.

The wicket, slow at the start, had become much faster as the day wore on, and there was every reason to anticipate that it would play easily. The effect of a heavy dew during the night, however, enabled the bowlers to get a good deal of work on the ball, and in an hour and a half Martin and A. Hearne dismissed the Gloucestershire team for the poor score of 77. Nevertheless the performance on the part of the Gloucestershire players was distinctly discreditable. Mr. W. G. Grace and Mr. Radcliffe were out to very good balls, but some of the play was extremely weak. Martin, who put on a good break from leg, took seven wickets for six runs apiece.

When Gloucestershire followed on with arrears of 218 to clear off Mr. W. G. Grace and Mr. Radcliffe put on 55 runs in 45 minutes before lunch, and afterwards they raised the score to 69 before the Gloucestershire captain was dismissed. Afterwards Mr. Radcliffe, batting in characteristic fashion, hit with freedom and power, and when at length out to an appeal for leg before he had made 82 out of 148 in just under two hours. He was tired out, and he hit nine fours, three threes, and nine twos. The rest of the cricket was mainly notable for the splendid innings of Mr. Townsend, who scored 83. The innings closed for 278. Kent had 61 to get to win. Lord Harris and Mr. Patterson obtained 47 of them before they were parted, and the runs were hit off in 50 minutes, the Kent captain carrying out his bat for a capital 34.

The following table shows the position of the eight leading counties up till August 24:—

County.	Notts.	Surrey.	Lancashire.	Middlesex.	Kent.	Gloucester.	Sussex.	Yorkshire.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Total.
Notts ...	..	W	L	W	D	W	W	W	W	D	9	1	3	13
Lancashire.	L	D	W	W	..	L	W	W	L	W	W	W	10	3	1	14
Surrey.	L	W	..	L	L	W	W	W	D	W	W	W	8	3	1	12
Kent ...	L	..	L	L	L	A	W	...	D	W	W	W	5	4	1	10
Middlesex ...	L	D	L	L	W	L	..	A	L	W	D	...	W	D	3	5	3	11
Gloucester	L	L	L	D	L	W	L	D	D	...	D	W	W	L	3	6	4	13
Sussex.	L	L	L	L	L	...	L	L	D	L	..	W	L	1	10	1	12
Yorkshire.	D	D	L	L	L	D	L	L	W	L	W	..	2	9	2	13

THE statement in a contemporary that although the Empress Frederick is not now coming to Scotland next month, yet "there is every probability that she will come to England later in the year," is quite inaccurate. The Empress Frederick, having suddenly given up her proposed visit to the Queen is not likely to be again in England for a long time, for she goes to Greece early in October and will proceed from Athens to Naples, as she intends to reside in Italy for several months. The explanations vouchsafed by the Emperor William during his stay at Osborne have led the Queen to change her views respecting certain matters which have been in dispute during the last year, and the Empress Frederick has been much annoyed and irritated by some advice which she has received from her Majesty.

THE ORIENTAL CONGRESS.

A HOME paper writes:—The claim once set forth by the Gallic members of international congresses to have their tongue regarded as the official language of the congress, no matter where it was held, has for some years been withdrawn or modified; and it is interesting to observe the rule to be recognised in the forthcoming International Congress of Orientalists which is to assemble in September successively at the two capitals of Stockholm and Christiania. It has been determined as one of the "general directions" of the congress that the official language employed at the general meetings shall be English, French, German, Italian, and Eastern languages. At the sectional meetings the president will decide if languages other than the abovementioned can be admitted.

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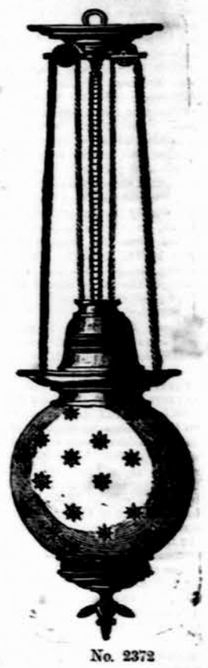

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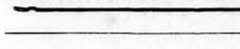

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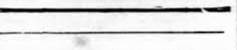

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